The New-York Times.

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INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

Details of News by the City of Washington.

Financial Affairs in England More Unfavorable.

THE FAILURE TO LAUNCH THE GREAT EASTERN.

Official History of the Quarrel Between Spain and Mexico.

The screw steamship *City of Washington* from Liverpool, at noon, on Wednesday, the 4th of November, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock. She left Liverpool on the same day that the *Ariel* left Southampton.

On Saturday, the 31st ultimo, the absorption of Consols by the public steadily continued, and the closing price for the day was 90½. A very active demand for money was exhibited, and 6 per cent. was freely offered for loans on stocks without success. Gold was withdrawn from the Bank in considerable sums. The range of Consols during the month of October was as much as 4 per cent. Monday, being the day for the half-yearly balance at the Bank of England, was kept as a holiday at the Stock Exchange. Consols, however, were nominally quoted at 89¾@90, the heaviness being attributed to the unsatisfactory nature of the news from America by the *Niagara*. In the discount market the demand was rather less pressing, and in some cases choice bills were negotiated at a fraction below the Bank minimum rate.

The following is the specie list of the *City of Washington*:

Boyer & Barclay	£200	Gordon, Talbot & Co.	£2,000
Boonen, Graves & Co.	2,000	J. M. Harper, of Phila.	300
J. F. Cunningham	300	G. Von Hoffman & Co.	2,000
J G Da e	2,000	G. Von Baur & Co.	1,000
H. W. Gais	1,000	Order	2,7[illegible]0

The shipment of specie (silver) to the East by the steamer of the 4th, was ascertained to be £956,846.

The failure of Winterhoff, Piper & Co., of Hamburg, is announced, with liabilities estimated at 1,500,000 marks banco.

On Tuesday the 3d, the market for Consols was heavy, and the closing quotation was 89⅝@89¾ for Money and account. The Discount Market was unchanged, but money was rather easier to be obtained, on the Stock Exchange, although at the Bank there was no diminution in the pressure. Over £200,000 in gold had been drawn from the Bank since Saturday, and an apprehension prevailed, that a further rise in the rate of discount to 9 ℘ cent. would be the consequence.

Mr. James Morrison, one of the wealthiest of the "merchant princes" of London, is dead. The value of his property is estimated at nearly four million pounds sterling, a considerable portion of which is invested in sound securities in the United States.

The shipping returns of the British Board of Trade for the month of September show an increase in the employment of all kinds of vessels, except American, the business of the latter having been affected by the commencement of the panic.

The Catholic Bishop of Toronto, Canada, in addressing a congregation at Kilkenny, is said to have "earnestly entreated the people, if they could by any possibility remain in Ireland, not to think of emigrating, as it was almost incredible the misery and wretchedness he constantly witnessed among the unfortunate Irish emigrants."

A statement has gone forth that the screw steamship *Hydaspes* had been lost on the way to India with troops, but as neither the Admiralty nor the owners of the vessel had received any such intelligence, it was believed to be without foundation.

The Liverpool *Albion* says:

"The bombardment of Greytown is a subject painful to the reflection of all right-minded men, both in England and the United States. The facts are now familiar to the public, and we shall not repeat them. On Saturday, Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley, K. C. B., sailed for America in the *Arabia*. It is understood that he is intrusted with full powers to arrange this delicate question with the President of the United States, and also the other vexed questions relating to Central America and the Mosquito Indians. In making this appointment, Lord Palmerston has selected a Minister not connected with his own political party, but connected with the United States by means of his wife, who is the daughter of an American citizen. Sir W. G. Ousley is a gentleman who has acquired considerable reputation as a statesman and pacificator, and as he is also a personal friend of Mr. Buchanan, our brethren in America cannot fail to see that Great Britain approaches a settlement of this unpleasant affair in the most friendly spirit, and through a most conciliatory agency."

It is stated that as the bark *John W. Brookman*, of and for New-York, was leaving Sunderland, a serious misunderstanding prevailed on board between the Captain and the crew, because the latter complained that the vessel was not fully manned. One man had been felled with an axe, and the position of affairs was such that measures had been taken to intercept the vessel.

The death of General Cavaignac was the most important topic in France. The event took place while he was out shooting, on the 28 ultimo, near Tours. The General was in the act of raising his gun to his shoulder, when he felt a weakness suddenly creep over him, and he had scarcely time to hand his gun to an attendant, who stood by, when he fell to the earth and expired. He had just completed his 55th year. His widow forthwith proceeded to Paris with the remains.

The funeral obsequies of the General took place on Saturday, the 31st, in the church of St. Louis d'Antin. All was conducted with order and regularity, although the streets through which the procession to the cemetery of Montmartre passed were crowded, and about 15,000 people followed the hearse to the gates of the cemetery. Quite a large body of troops took part in the proceedings, and many prominent Republicans, and literary and political celebrities were present. The procession contained far less of the Democratic element than was expected. An Imperial carriage was looked for in the train, but none were there. As the hearse passed along, every hat was raised, and the spectators often remained bareheaded until it was out of sight. No address was spoken over the tomb, but the soldiers paid the usual military honors.

The regret felt at the death of the General is described as deep and universal.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* says that friendly negotiations have taken place lately between certain great Continental powers, regarding the reduction of their respective armies. The Government of France will certainly economize in this important item of public expenditure, and the Emperor of Austria, according to late dispatches from Vienna, has agreed to a reduction of his military expenditure.

In Paris, on the 3d, the Funds closed at 66.90 for money.

The Belgian Ministers tendered their resignations on the 31st ult.; but until the meeting of the Chambers they would hold their offices *ad interim*. The Chambers open on the 10th inst.

The inundations in Piedmont were subsiding. The damage done was great, and the populace were suffering much from the visitation.

The Official *Gazette* of Vienna announces the imposition of a tax of one kreutzer upon newspapers. The impost is to apply to foreign as well as local journals.

It is stated that the plan proposed by the Minister of Finance for ameliorating the financial situation of Austria, is either that a large reduction of the army shall be made, or that the direct taxes shall be considerably increased.

According to a Paris letter in the new Prussian *Gazette*, in June last, a convention was entered into between the Austrian and British Governments to the effect that in case of a revolutionary outbreak in Italy, Austria may rely for the protection of her dominions on the friendly services of Great Britain. The authority for this is not very reliable.

The German intention of interfering in the Danish-Holstein affairs is said to have caused considerable sensation in Denmark and Sweden. The official organ of the Swedish Government taxes the Germans with a desire to possess themselves of the Duchies, by means of unjust interference with Danish rights.

An energetic debate, on the subject of liberty of conscience, was being carried on in the Chambers of the Swedish Diet.

After seven days' debate, the Religious Liberty Bill was rejected.

Telegraphic communication by submarine cable, between Sardinia and Algeria, had been established. The contractors were about to lay the cables between Cagliari and Malta, and between Malta and Corfu; and, with good weather, it was hoped the operations might be completed in a fortnight.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Daily News* says:

"By news from the Circassian Coast, we learn that a blockade is established there by means of Russian vessels. A few days ago the fourth corvette from the Baltic passed through these straits on her way to the Euxine. Then again, in Nicolaieff, they are completing a ship pierced for 120 guns, and it is said that the keels of similar ships are on the stocks."

The Paris *Pays* says:

"We have private intelligence from Hong Kong to Sept. 8. The Viceroy Yeh was expected at Canton about the 15th, on his return from Pekin. The Emperor had conferred upon him the title of Heu-bzy-pank, which means, Lieutenant of his person. This is a rank which is never given except to princes of the Imperial family when on a mission. It is said that Yeh has positive orders to summon the English to evacuate Canton, and is authorized, in default of compliance, to make an official declaration of war against England."

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

EUROPEAN MONEY MARKETS.

From the London Times (City Article) Nov. 3.

This being the day for the half-yearly balance at the Bank of England, the transfer offices were closed, and it was kept as a holyday at the Stock Exchange. There were consequently no regular transactions in the public funds, but on 'Change Consols, which left off on Saturday at 90¼, were nominally quoted 89¾@90 for money, and there were buyers at 90 at the close. The heaviness was attributable to the news from America showing that the recovery described by the previous mail had been only partially maintained.

In the discount market to-day the demand was rather less pressing, and in some cases choice bills were negotiated at a fraction below the Bank *minimum*. The payments falling due on the 4th are not unusually large, and in London there is every appearance that they will be well met.

The corn market was quiet this morning at the rates of Monday last.

The final price of the French Three per Cents. on the Paris Bourse this evening was 67f. for money and the present account, showing a decline of an eighth. The approach of the settlement has caused a full demand for loans, and applications have been numerous at the Bank of France.

The drain of gold to the continent continues, and about £40,000 was withdrawn from the Bank to-day.

The precise amount of specie to be shipped for the East by the Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Ripon* on the 4th is £956,846. Of this sum £150 is for Alexandria, £500 for the Mauritius, £859,316 for India and Ceylon, and £96,880 for China and the Straits. Nearly the whole of it is silver, the gold amounting to £12,152 only.

Some acceptances were returned this afternoon of Messrs. R. Wilson, Hallett & Co., of Liverpool, the correspondents of Messrs. Robb, Hallett & Co., of New-York. The engagements of the firm are believed to be large, but it is hoped such difficulties as have arisen may be but temporary.

The private letters from New-York to-day do not describe any material variation, but they reach only to the 20th of October, while the accounts by telegraph *via* Halifax are to the 22d, and report a considerable decline in all sorts of securities. This adverse movement appears to have been caused by the arrival of the *Europa*, which left Liverpool on the 10th of October with the news of the first advance in the Bank of England rate of discount, which occurred on the 8th, and was from 5½@6 ℘ cent. The further advance to 7 ℘ cent. would be announced by the next packets—the *Baltic* and the *Persia*; but, as these took out £313,000 in gold, it will probably be found they have assisted to restore confidence. The disappointment with regard to the rapidity of the anticipated rebound seems to have arisen from the conduct of the banks, who, in resorting to suspension, have withheld one of the chief benefits looked for from it—namely, a partial restoration of the note circulation, which, in their efforts to save themselves, they had contracted to an amount far below the requirements of the country for its internal trade. Hence the only advantage at present felt was from the arrangement entered into by all the banks throughout the State to receive each other's notes at par, subject to the regulations of the Clearing-House. This, however, was an immense gain, since it would enable produce to be sent and remittances to be made from point to point. The fear which has restrained the banks from granting increased accommodation seems to have been from the absence of any positive power on the part of the Governor or Legislature of the State to legalize their continued suspension. The people of New-York, when they agreed to the amended constitution of 1846, wanted confidence apparently in their own financial sobriety, and tied themselves down by a clause which now, at the time of emergency, deprives them of independent action. This clause was that the Legislature should not sanction, either directly or indirectly, under any circumstances, a suspension of specie payments. A more dangerous proviso could not have been framed. Any country that permits a paper currency to exist, and deprives itself of the power of making it a legal tender whenever extraordinary circumstances may seem to call for such a measure, must always be in a condition of peril. During the French revolution of 1848 it was the exercise of this power by the Government that averted a financial convulsion; and in cases of panic it must ever constitute the sole safeguard of the community. Unless banks are supposed to lock up all their customers' cash and never make the slightest use of it, they cannot be exempt from the consequences of a popular mania, and a bank that continues paying after it has become clear that an indiscriminate run is established actually gives a preference to the very persons whose insanity is creating the evil. If the State of New-York wishes to establish a sound paper circulation we may hope to see it adopt Sir Robert Peel's Act as a model, reserving to itself, as has been the case in England, the right of a free community to deal, through its representatives, with any exigency that may afterwards happen.

At Hamburg the rate of discount remains at 8¾ ℘ cent. The cause of the recent advance was the purchase of £60,600 in silver on the London account.

From the London Post, (City Article,) Nov. 3.

The American intelligence brought by the *Niagara* has been less favorably construed than that previously received, and such business as has been transacted in the funds has been at lower prices than on Saturday, Consols having been dealt in at 89⅞@89⅝, showing a decline of fully ¼ ℘ cent. on the current price at the end of last week. Foreign stocks and railway shares have attracted but little notice, and no change in the quotations can be reported.

Money has been in active demand to-day, the preparations rendered necessary by the approach of the 4th of the month having increased the demand in all quarters. Some anxiety is felt with regard to the future policy of the Bank of England, as, notwithstanding the enormously high value of money, *scarcely any check has been given to the withdrawals of gold from the Bank, whether for export to the Continent or to the United States*. The rate of Exchange at New-York had become steadier, but it is still at a point which will attract specie shipments from this country, and probably to a greater extent than previously, when the rate offered a larger amount of profit, as it is felt that the security is now less open to objection than previously to the suspension of specie payments by the greater number of the Banks throughout the country. In this view the intelligence is unfavorable as regards the probable efflux of gold; but, upon the whole, the advices from the United States must be looked upon as indicative of rapid improvement in the commercial and monetary world on that side of the Atlantic.

From the London Times (City Article) Nov. 4.

The quotation of gold at Paris is about 7 ℘ mille premium, and the short exchange on London is 25.25 ℘ £1 sterling. On comparing these rates with the English Mint price of £3 17s. 10½d. ℘ ounce for standard gold, it appears that gold is nearly 4-10ths ℘ cent. dearer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 424 ℘ mark, and the short exchange on London is 13.4¼ ℘ £1 sterling. Standard gold, at the English Mint price, is therefore about 1-10th ℘ cent. dearer in Hamburg than in London.

The quotation of the exchange at New-York on London, for bills at 60 days' sight, varies from par to about 105 ℘ cent., according to the class of the bills. These prices being below the Mint par between the two countries, there is at present an advantage in sending gold from here, as compared with drawing bills from America.

The recent rapid rise seems rather to have checked the investments of the public, and the funds have experienced a reaction of a half per cent. from the closing prices of Saturday. The first transactions in Consols for money this morning were at 89⅞@90⅛, and they gradually declined to 89⅝@¾ for money, and 90⅛@¼ for the 7th December. Notwithstanding the general heaviness loans on stock were more freely obtainable, the rate being at from 5@6 ℘ cent. At the Bank and in the discount-market there was a very full demand, but the payments falling due to-morrow, the 4th of the month, are expected to be well met. Bank Stock left off at 209@211; Reduced, 88¾@⅞; New Three ℘ Cents., 88⅞@89; Indian Stock, 210@212; India Bonds, 50s.@40s. discount; and Exchequer-bills, 15s.@10s. discount.

Foreign Stocks have been actively dealt in, but greater depression exists. Turkish closed fully ½ ℘ cent. lower than on Saturday. Brazilian Five ℘ Cents., 1829 and 1839, were negotiated at 99½; Chilian Six ℘ Cents., 103 and 102; Grenada Deferred, 5¼; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half ℘ Cents. for the account, 75½, 76½, ⅝, 77 and 75½; Portuguese, 43½; Russian Five ℘ Cents., 106; Sardinian, 89½, 90, and 89¼; Spanish, 40⅞; do., Certificates, 5½; Turkish Six ℘ Cents. for the account, 88¾, ½, and ½; do., Four ℘ Cents. Guaranteed, 98¼; for the account, 98 and 97¾; and Dutch Two-and-a-Half ℘ Cents., 64.

In the Foreign Exchanges this afternoon there was no change of importance from the rates of last post.

The final quotations of the French Three ℘ Cents. on the Paris Bourse this evening were 66f. 90c. for money and 67f. 20c. for the new account at the end of the month, showing a decline of an eighth.

About £60,000 in bar gold was withdrawn from the Bank to-day for exportation to the Continent. Sovereigns also are taken for America and elsewhere, and if the movement should continue, without some large arrivals from Australia, an advance of the Bank rate of discount to 9 ℘ cent. must be regarded as not altogether improbable.

The *Ariel*, from Southampton to-morrow, is expected to take out about £40,000 in gold from this country, in addition to any amount she may have on French account. The *City of Glasgow*, from Liverpool, will also most likely have a small sum.

The *North British Daily Mail* states:

"We regret to announce that a rumor prevails that the old and respected firms of Messrs. Andrew Stewart & Co., of Greenock, have been obliged to suspend payment, in consequence of difficulties arising out of the commercial state of affairs on the other side of the Atlantic. We have not heard the amount of liabilities, but hope a speedy arrangement may be yet effected."

THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS OF ENGLAND.

From the London Times, Nov. 3.

Confidence at Liverpool and Manchester and in the manufacturing districts generally is still upheld in a manner to excite surprise. The apprehension of further banking difficulties has greatly subsided, and the stoppage of the Borough Bank has been followed by much less excitement than might have been feared, looking at the large amount of its deposits and general liabilities. From the system of management which, it is alleged, will be developed whenever a full inquiry is made by the shareholders, it will probably be found that the fact of the extinction of this institution, if it had happened at a time free from a tendency to alarm, could not have been regarded as a public misfortune. The course of the Bank of England in connection with the attempt made to sustain it is admitted on all sides to have been perfectly clear and strictly in accordance with sound principle. The terms on which aid would be granted were distinctly stated, and were never varied; but it seems that the parties negotiating on behalf of the Borough Bank were too sanguine as to their ability to comply with them.

THE IRISH LINEN TRADE.

From the Banner of Ulster, Nov. 1.

There has been no change in the ordinary aspect of this manufacture for the week. In the present state of affairs beyond the Atlantic, activity could not be expected, nor has the home-trade been marked by the usual stir of the Autumn season. Stocks accumulate largely in several of the more extensive houses. Sanguine merchants feel a hope that the panic is nearly over, and that the feverish condition of finance in the Northern States will speedily abate. In the meantime the usual activity prevails at our seats of finish, and the spread-grounds of bleachfields are very widely covered with goods in process of whitening. Brown markets were largely supplied with webs for the last ten days. Ballymena, the leading place of public sale, was dull on Saturday, and large quantities of goods were held over. Prices, however, did not recede. Armagh, on Tuesday, was quiet, and Lurgan, on Thursday, equally inactive. Power-loom goods begin to bulk largely. Yarns show no turn. Sales have been inactive, and for low wefts less money has been accepted. The general rule of the market, however, is firmness. Flax has been taken pretty freely, and, in the face of adverse reports about finished goods and dull transactions in yarns, the raw material holds a firm place as to prices.

EFFECT OF THE AMERICAN REVULSION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

From the London Observer.

It would, perhaps, be too much to say that the present financial crisis is equal to that of 1847, although, in a great measure, it resembles it. The real difference is, that whilst in 1847 our financial difficulties were produced by inordinate speculation at home and by overtrading abroad, in the present instance it is produced by the speculations of our continental and transatlantic brethren. In 1847 we saw firm after firm, which, previous to that period, were considered almost "as safe as the bank," tumbling to pieces, and the result was a general panic. But still, such was the general soundness of our commerce, that not a single Bank was obliged to stop payment, although there were several who were regarded as being in a very ticklish position. The panic of 1847 may, therefore, be favorably compared with the panic now in operation in America. In that country, with one or two exceptions, the whole of the Banks have stopped, or rather have refused to pay specie. This is, by the majority of persons, regarded as sound policy, and as the only means of preventing absolute ruin. But the consequence to this country cannot fail to be very disastrous. When the enormous amount of our commercial transactions with America, the almost fabulous amounts of our exports to that country, come to be considered, our manufacturers must be expected to suffer severely. The long list of failures that is brought by every mail is enough to frighten even the most prosperous firms, and, as a consequence, numerous failures may confidently be expected, so intimate are the connections between firms in Boston and New-York on the one hand, and Liverpool, London, Glasgow and Belfast on the other.

Nor will the embarrassments be exclusively confined to the American trade. The present high rates of money must produce embarrassments among smaller houses in other departments, and the pressure is at this moment being most unmistakably felt in the textile manufacturing districts in Lancashire and Nottingham, and in the hardware districts of Birmingham and Sheffield. In fact, all branches of trade must be large sufferers, and, as a consequence, the working classes cannot but feel the effects of the general depression during the next few months. Such is now the distrust that naturally exists, that few of our manufacturers care to consign their goods to firms in America, who, for aught they know, may next day stop payment. To carry on the manufacture of goods for which there will really be no market for the next six months, would be suicidal folly; and yet for manufacturers to close their mills is almost equally disastrous, as they cannot afford to allow their capital to remain idle. Of the two evils, however, the latter is evidently the least. But, although the prospect for the next few months is gloomy enough, yet there are strong grounds of hope for the future, especially as regards this country. Had payments still continued to be made in specie, a very large amount of the precious metals would have been drained from England, attracted by their high prices. The present high rate of interest in this country, together with the non-specie payment in America, will, however, pretty nearly put a stop to this, because our capitalists will prefer taking 7 ℘ cent. for their money at call, than running the risk of sending it to America. But, although there will not be that drain that was anticipated some three weeks since, *yet we must be prepared to see a certain amount of English capital finding its way to America*, owing to the great depreciation of almost all the really good securities, some of them having fallen as much as 50 ℘ cent. These offer very alluring baits and cannot fail to attract many of those who have any spare capital. As yet it is satisfactory to find that so few houses in this country have succumbed, and that only one bank has, up to this time, been compelled to stop payment, although a certain amount of uneasiness is felt with respect to one or two others. The present high rate of discount would, at first sight, lead many persons to believe that these were the most prosperous times for the banks; but they lose sight of the fact that in order to realize these large profits they are compelled to run great risks, inasmuch as the paper, which in prosperous times would be considered as safe as a bank-note, may now at any moment become almost valueless, and this not from any fault of our own merchants, but from the misfortunes of those on the other side of the water. The banks, therefore, are obliged to use every possible precaution; but even then they cannot hope to come off scatheless, because several of them are known to hold a considerable amount of American paper.

There is also this additional cause for fear for some of our banks, especially in the metropolis. During the last two or three years the competition amongst the banks has been very great. The high rate of dividend which many of the old banks paid called several new banks into existence, and, in order to keep up their business to their old standard, the old banks have been compelled to enlarge their sphere of operations, and to run greater risks. At the same time the commercial public may be pretty well satisfied that, supposing any great pressure was to fall upon one of the London banks, the others would do all in their power to assist it; because, if once a feeling of insecurity were to arise, it would be impossible to say where it would stop. In the midst of all this trouble and uncertainty, however, we have the inestimable blessing of food at a cheap price. Wheat is now lower than it has been for the last five years, and there is every probability of its being still lower. Meat is also falling, and these two circumstances will do much to alleviate the misery which the financial crisis would otherwise infallibly have produced.

EFFECT OF THE AMERICAN REVULSION IN FRANCE.

Paris (Nov. 2) Correspondence of the London Times.

The French houses in commercial relations with the United States watch with intense anxiety the course of the financial crisis in that country. They are aware of the difficulties they will have to encounter; they dispatched goods for which they themselves have entered into engagements in the full confidence of returns which cannot be realized so long as the American banks do not resume their payments in cash. Yet, if we are to believe what we are told, the effect will not be so severely felt on French trade as is supposed. The majority of the houses that will lose by the American failures are wealthy, and in a position to meet the crisis. Some have already taken precautions against loss, and also to secure the payment of their advances. They have also sent orders to their agents in the United States to accept payment in paper, and to lay it out in the purchase of corn, cotton, and sugar, for which a ready demand will be found in the markets of Europe.

The retail trade of Paris has declined during the past week in most branches. The sale of goods has not yet become as active in the fancy shops as is usual at this season of the year, owing, most probably, to the mildness of the temperature, and the cold must first set in in earnest before Winter purchases are made. The activity observable in the magazines during the month of September and the early part of October has died away; the difficulty experienced in the negotiation of commercial paper has obliged the manufacturers to narrow their credit operations, and in several instances to refuse considerable orders for which payment was fixed at too long a date. The slight advance which has taken place for the last eight days in corn has been succeeded by a general decline. The offers are not solely the natural result of the abundance of the last harvest and the accumulation of stocks. Many holders of grain and flour have decided on disposing of their stocks for the simple reason that they are pressed for money.

ORIGIN OF THE MONETARY DISTURBANCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

From the London Herald.

Our own belief is, that the American monetary crisis is the natural, the inevitable result, of causes that have been in operation for a considerable period—of causes very clearly recognized by observant and thinking men on both sides of the Atlantic. The financial difficulty with which America is now struggling has admittedly grown out of a spirit of overtrading and excessive expenditure in the construction of unproductive railways, accompanied by an inordinate amount of speculation in the latter class of securities—causes, in their turn, referable partly to the gold discoveries of California, but chiefly to the almost unlimited issue of paper money and bank credit. There are in America 24,000 miles of railway, or about three times the extent of railways open in these countries, of which 4,000 miles have been constructed within the last year or two. These lines—as, for example, the Burlington and Chicago—have been paying from 7 and 8, and even 20 per cent., and were held up in this country as proofs of the superior railway administration of our transatlantic friends. The total exports of the United States for 1856 amounted to £65,400,000, whereas the total exports for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1857, are valued at £90,740,286, showing an increase in a few months of more than £25,000,000. It is true the declared imports for the same period are set down at £90,222,535, showing a nominal trade balance in favor of the States. The trade with Canada alone has during the past three years, or since the conclusion of the Reciprocity Treaty, been increasing at the rate of £2,000,000 a year; but this increase is trifling compared with the sudden expansion of the trade with Europe, and especially with France. We have said that the stimulus communicated by the gold discoveries in California gave birth to that reckless and prodigal spirit which has resulted at length in extensive financial embarrassment; but it is remarkable that for the past two years the exports of gold from the United States to Europe have considerably exceeded the arrivals from California.

In 1855 the shipments exceeded the receipts by £677,656, and in 1856 this adverse balance had increased to £1,890,000. With these facts and figures before us it is not difficult to see that the foreign trade of the United States has of late been two spasmodic for endurance, and that their domestic enterprises were marked by the same characteristics. The banks held vast quantities of railway securities, and they had the power of issuing any amount of paper; it was therefore their interest to keep these schemes afloat, and as they had the means of effecting this at their disposal they continued to do so till the bubbles burst one after another. There was accommodation to be had for the asking, and the general wealth and prosperity appeared to the unreflecting crowd to be absolutely inexhaustible. The golden dream has been rudely dispelled. A few designing men took advantage of a particular season in the money market to run down the price of certain railway securities, which have since acquired some notoriety in connection with this crisis—the Michigan Southern, and the Ohio Life and Trust Stocks: they succeeded in depressing the securities in question, but they overreached themselves, and brought down the concerns bodily. The loss involved in these failures was some $2,000,000, but the system of commercial credit by which they and many kindred schemes were sustained being essentially unsound, a slight shock was sufficient to prostrate the entire edifice, which had been reared on a fictitious capital, and to bring about the panic which we witness across the Atlantic. It is a state of affairs by no means uncommon in commercial countries, and it cannot have taken by surprise those who have watched with ordinary attention the progress of events in America for the last few months. The extent of the mischief was hardly, however, anticipated by those best acquainted with American finances. When the Philadelphia and Baltimore Banks had suspended, as a "measure of self-defence," the New-York Bankers met together, and declared that the Banking-houses in the latter city were perfectly secure, and even attempted to put such a pressure upon the establishments of Philadelphia and of Boston as would force them to resume or to continue cash payments; but the Banks of New-York have themselves, within the last fortnight, succumbed, and although they promise an early return to specie payments, it is safer to trust to the further development of the crisis than to any such assurances. The dimensions of the panic embrace now most of the great centres of commerce in the Union. Already well-known houses are going in all directions, and as many as 50,000 laborers and operatives are thrown out of employment in the City of New-York alone.

The Attempted Launch of the Great Eastern.

From the London Times, Nov. 4.

Yesterday morning the first attempt was made to lower this colossal steamship at Millwall into the river. It was the first attempt, and only an attempt, for from one cause and another the effort to move her beyond a few feet totally failed, and the gigantic vessel, which ere this should have have been a "monster of the deep," remains as firm, if not firmer than ever upon the river's bank.

For another month at least, if not for a longer period, the launch has been postponed, and the 2d of December has been fixed as the earliest period on which the next effort can be made. Owing to the uncertainty which appeared to prevail even in the minds of those most intimately connected with the Company as to the day when the attempt to lower the ship was to be made, the public were most unsettled in their notions, and up to Monday it was generally believed that the launch was not to take place for some time.

THE SPECTATORS.

The attendance, therefore, of the usual sightseers, which one always meets at such exhibitions in the metropolis, was very limited, and with a few notable exceptions, the assembly to witness the proceedings seemed chiefly belonging to the working classes. There was rather a strong muster of engineers and scientific gentlemen, not only from all parts of England, but even from France, Germany, America, and Russia, but of mere fashionable men, or members of the aristocracy, the number was extremely limited. The Count De Paris with the Duke D'Aumale and several French gentlemen were early on the ground, and watched every movement in the day's proceedings with the deepest interest. The Siamese ambassadors, with a numerous retinue, were also present, and for a time drew off attention even from the mountainous vessel which seemed to shut in the whole yard. The principal personage among these rather remarkable foreigners was attired in a gorgeous robe of cloth of gold, but the dress of most of the *attaches* to the embassy was extremely simple, being for the most part composed of common printed cottons. All of them smoked and chattered incessantly, and appeared far from being indifferent to the observation they excited among the spectators. So gratified, indeed, did they seem by it that the attention which they paid to the proceedings of the day was quite subordinate to their efforts to display themselves to a British public with advantage and effect. Consequently their first appearance was attended with considerable *eclât* and success. All the houses in the neighborhood which commanded a good view into the yard were surmounted with a scaffolding for the accommodation of the throng of visitors who were expected on this occasion to overrun the Isle of Dogs, but who, nevertheless, it was evident, for the most part infinitely preferred staying away. At all events, the wide expanse of planks and boards was almost wholly untenanted throughout the day, which certainly in many cases was a source of comfort to the lookers-on, for some of the seats were but ill calculated to support the weight of half the people they vaunted to accommodate. The influx of pedestrians who stood in all the streets around the yard with their eyes intently fixed upon the vessel was very great. So also steamboats and wherries, laden almost to the water's edge, covered the river, and all along the wharfs and works at Deptford the margin of the Thames was thronged with crowds, for the great vessel towered like a mountain of iron high over all around, and could be distinctly seen from both sides of the river.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE LAUNCH—MECHANICAL MEANS EMPLOYED.

During the whole of Monday night the workmen were retained in the yard removing the struts and shores which supported her on the side towards the river, and before dawn yesterday morning the last beam had been entirely taken away. Then, for the first time, the whole length of the vessel, from stem to stern, was visible without the slightest break. The graceful sweep of her lines, the clear sharp run of the bows and sweep of the stern could be appreciated at a glance. The last supports were not removed until every precaution had been taken to ascertain that she was securely stayed by her check tackle, and that there was no fear of her suddenly gliding down the "ways" and launching herself.

From the articles which have appeared in this journal our readers must be quite familiar with the peculiar construction of the launching ways, and also have derived a correct general idea of the nature of the tackle by which she was to be lowered into the water. It may, however, be as well to briefly mention again these mechanical appliances, and the manner in which each acted. First, then, on the river side four large lighters were moored in the tideway, and worked with crabs and sheaves upon the chains, which were fastened to the vessel amidships. Each of these four lighters was capable of applying a strain of 60 tons, all of which was to be used to draw the vessel down the launching ways in case of any *contretemps* which might prevent her running. Two lighters were also moored at the stem and two at the stern of the vessel. The chains passing from the ship to these latter were returned again on shore, so as to be worked with a double purchase. Small stationary engines on land were used to haul in these, and made the whole force available to pull the vessel off the shore upwards of 600 tons.

These were the means taken to draw her down to the water, but the greatest efforts of Mr. Brunel were, of course, concentrated in the check tackle which was to pull her back and prevent her dashing into the river at the fearful momentum of 12,000 tons weight, sliding down an inclined plane of 1 in 12. For this purpose two most powerful drums had been constructed, to which the cradles were attached by enormous sheaves or pulleys of cast iron, expressly cast for this purpose, and weighing five tons each. One sheave was fastened to each cradle, and wrought iron chain cables of the largest size connected these with two other sheaves, each of which was secured to the drum, which paid out the chain, and, in fact, regulated the whole operation. These drums and the framework on which they rest having to bear the strain of the whole mass in motion, extraordinary precautions were taken to render them as massive as they could be made by any known combination of wood and iron. The shape was that of an ordinary reel, the axle of which was formed by beams of timber and strips of wrought iron bound together so as to form a drum about 20 feet long and nine feet in diameter. At each end of the cylinder are the wheels of the drum or discs, 16 feet in diameter, each of solid iron, and weighing upwards of 20 tons, so that the weight of each drum is more than 60 tons in all. The axle of the disc is set in a frame of iron, while around its upper edge passes a band of wrought iron to work in the manner of a friction clutch or break. This, with the aid of strong iron levers 20 feet long, brings such a pressure to bear upon the discs of the drum as to lower its rate of revolution, or entirely stop them in case of the chain being paid out too fast. These drums were set in a solid bed of wood formed by driving down masses of piles into the gravel, so as to form a mass of timber 20 feet square. This is bound together with iron, and strong shores pass from the cube of piles to the bed of piles on which the launching-ways are built. So that, in fact, no matter what the strain, it was impossible for the setting of the drums to give, unless the whole river's bank gave way with them. One of these drums is built opposite each cradle—the chains used between them and the cradles are the chain cables of the great ship itself, which are 2¾ inch in diameter, or about 60 pounds the link. Between each drum and the cradle on which the vessel rested a hydraulic ram was fixed to "start" her. That at the forward end gave a pressure of 800 tons, the one at the stern 1,000.

The launch was fixed to commence at 11 o'clock, but things were not arranged for the moving of the monster when that time came. Gangs of men were employed in hauling chains, in clearing away the slightest obstacle upon the ways, and giving the metals the final coating down of black lead and oil. Mr. Brunel's position was high up in a little rostrum fixed on the inner side of the vessel. On this spot he was in a line with the conspicuous marks which had been erected on each side of the ship and facing him on Mr. Penn's factory on the other side of the river. From this point he was to regulate the advance of stem and stern by signals, which were communicated to the gangs of workmen, both to pull her off and hold her back by means of flags—a white flag being the signal to haul together, and a red one to cease on all points.

THE ACCIDENT.

It was nearly 12¼, and the public was beginning to yawn and manifest impatience, when they were somewhat appeased by seeing the christening bottle of wine, gayly decorated with flowers, carried forward to the stem of the vessel. Here it was soon suspended, and Miss Hope, the daughter of the Chairman of the Great Eastern Company, giving it a hearty swing, dashed the wine over the bows of the vessel, and bade "The Leviathan" God-speed, amid the cheers of thousands. In a few moments afterwards the word was passed to commence the launch. At the signals, the lighters slowly but steadily commenced to haul taut their tackle from the river, which, it was thought, would of itself be sufficient to bring the vessel gently down. It appeared, however, to have no effect beyond once or twice producing in the vessel itself a sullen, rumbling noise like distant thunder as the great strain told upon her hull. It remained thus for about ten minutes. Expectation was wound up to the highest pitch, when the peculiar hissing noise of the hydraulic rams at work to push her off was heard. We should have mentioned that each of the drums was constructed so as to be turned by ordinary windlasses, in order to wind up the slack chain between the drums and the cradles, otherwise if any slack was left when the hydraulic rams started the vessel it would run it rapidly out, and Heaven only knows the consequences that might ensue. When the "rams" began to work the order was distinctly given to "wind up"—meaning to coil in this slack between the drum and the cradle. This was accordingly done at the forward drum, but, unfortunately, at the stern of the vessel the men did precisely the reverse, and uncoiled more slack chain. Among the number of engineers who were looking on the danger of this was seen at a glance, but there was no official to check the men, who seemed ordinary "navvies." Suddenly, there was a cry of "She moves, she moves!" the fore part of the vessel slipped, and the stern rushed down rapidly. It seemed to slip some three or four feet in the space of a couple of seconds, in consequence of the slack chain from the after drum offering not the slightest check. In an instant the strain came upon the drum, which was dragged round, and of course, as that was connected with the windlass by multiplying wheels, the latter turned some 10 or 15 times for every foot the drum moved. The men at the windlass madly tried to hold it, but the heavy iron handle flew round like lightning, striking them and hurling five or six high into the air as if they had been blown up by some powerful explosion. A panic seemed to spread as this shocking accident took place, and the men stationed at the tackle and fall of the level next the windlass rushed away. Fortunately, most fortunately, for the lives of hundreds of the spectators, the men at the lever at the other side of the drum stood firm, and hauling on their tackle drew their lever up and applied the break on the drum with such terrific force that the ship instantly stopped, though she seemed to quiver under the sudden check as if she had received a heavy blow, and the check tackle and massive pile of timber which restrained the drums strained audibly. The whole of this took place in the course of two or three seconds. The vessel dropped, the men were hurled from the windlass, and with a heavy rumbling noise, the tremendous structure was still on the "ways" again, almost before the spectator had time to imagine what had occurred. For a moment there was rather a panic, and a disposition to run from the spot, but it was only momentary. Four of the men who were injured were carried off to the Poplar Hospital at once, and a fifth, who seemed to have sustained some severe internal hurt, was afterwards obliged to be assisted from the yard.

This melancholy occurrence seemed to exercise a most depressing effect, especially upon the workmen, though the tremendous strain to which the drum was exposed, and which even with the friction of only one break proved sufficient to check the vessel with a great and unexpected momentum on her, showed that the check tackle was all that could be desired. An examination of the place where the accident occurred showed that the toothed wheels of the windlass (which seemed totally insufficient in multiplying power to enable the men to exercise any check upon the revolution of the drum) were broken, and appeared so out of gear that they were almost useless. Beyond this damage, which was of not the least importance, the rest of the apparatus of the drum and framework was as firm as ever. The vessel it was found had slipped down the ways about three feet at the forward drum, and four feet three inches at the one fixed aft. The stern had progressed, of course, about six feet towards the river.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT—FAILURE—POSTPONEMENT OF THE LAUNCH TO DECEMBER.

All this took place before a quarter to 1 o'clock, and it was 2 before everything was again ready to move her still further down the ways. Before that time the weather, which at no period had been very favorable, became still worse, and the little drops of rain which had now and then fallen at short intervals gave place to a regular, steady drizzle, so that the public looked with unusual impatience to the launching efforts. At a few minutes after 2 o'clock the men were all again at their posts, and the signal was given to recommence. This time every precaution was taken to prevent a loop of slack in the chain again occurring. All the lighters from the river got their hauling tackle in order, and began to strain upon the vessel, but without making the least apparent impression. The tide was then within a few feet of its highest, and it became evident to all concerned that if the vessel was to be moved at all that day no time was to be lost. Again from out of the dense mass of timber of the cradles came the little hissing noise at regular intervals which told that the enormous pressure of the hydraulic rams was found requisite to start her; still, in spite of all, she never moved or showed the slightest symptom of being at all affected by the terrific pressure which was applied to her. After the pressure with the rams had been continued some time a rather loud crash was heard among the timbers of the foremost cradle, and some men ran from it. What it really was did not transpire, but it was nothing of importance. The stationary engine, which, as we have mentioned, was put to haul upon the chains to the bows at last gave way, and the chain itself snapped in two, though not until some of the teeth of the wheels of the engine, as we are informed, had also broken before the strain. At the same time a pin in the piston rod of the foremost hydraulic ram, also gave way, and these two accidents were irreparable. The signal was made to cease hauling, and in a minute or so afterwards the officials of the Company announced that the launch was over "for the day." The yard was then cleared of strangers, and, as few were aware of what had really caused the failure of the attempt, the most extravagant rumors soon got afloat. Among these the favorite was that the launching-ways themselves had sunk under the enormous weight, and that the stem of the ship had settled down several inches below the stern. For this report there is really no foundation at present. But, as all further attempts towards launching have been definitely postponed till the 2d of December, it is not impossible that the fears as to her settling down in the "ways" may be realized before that time arrives. With a weight of some 12,000 tons resting upon new made earth, the safety of the vessel may become at any time a question of considerable doubt. On inquiry at the Poplar Hospital late last evening, our reporter ascertained that the four men who were most injured at the windlass had been received into that institution, and that every possible care and attention had been bestowed upon their cases by the resident surgeon, Mr. M. Brownfield. The men's names are John Donovan, Henry Stacey, John Browne and Anthony Maher. The case of Donovan, who, besides severe internal injuries, has sustained a fearful compound comminuted fracture of the leg, is considered hopeless. Stacey, who has also received a dreadful comminuted fracture of his leg, is in a precarious condition. The other two men, Maher and Browne, are severely contused and injured internally, but both are likely to do well. The fifth man who was hurt was conveyed to his home at his own request.

Grand Entertainment on Board the U. S. Frigate Niagara.

From the London Times, Oct. 31.

The United States steam-frigate *Niagara*, Capt. Hudson, which arrived at Plymouth on the 14th of August, after the unsuccessful attempt to connect the two Continents by the electric cable, completed the discharge of the wire at Keyham-yard on Wednesday.

Her officers, in order to evince their appreciation of their courteous reception in England, and of the civilities and hospitalities which they have experienced in London, Windsor, Southampton, Plymouth, &c., gave a public ball and supper on Thursday at Bate's Royal Hotel, Plymouth. The spacious assembly-room was decorated in a style which displayed the good taste that prevails in the American Navy, and gave full evidence of warm attachment to the British nation. Immediately opposite the grand entrance, over the orchestra, and supported by three stars—blue, red and white—neatly formed of swords and bayonets, were these words: "Let there be peace between me and thee, between my people and thy people, for we are brethren." This fraternal expression was illuminated by an arch in front, which bore 31 gas-burners, each shade exhibiting the name of one of the States. Below were three burners ornamented with the rose, shamrock, and thistle, corresponding with three at the other end of the room, on which were engraved "England," "Scotland," and "Ireland." Over the interior of the main entrance, tastefully enfolded, were the flags of England, America, France, Sardinia, Turkey, and Egypt, and above them the British and American jacks in concord. The flags of other nations, harmoniously blended, adorned the side walls. In a conspicuous position on the right was that of Prussia, united with the white ensign of England, in compliment to the approaching nuptials of the Princess Royal; and opposite, the emblems of Austria and Belgium, in allusion to the recent matrimonial alliance between the Royal families of those nations. Devices of arms skillfully arranged and festoons of flowers and evergreens gracefully formed completed the tasteful display. Similar decorations adorned the supper-room, the tables of which were sumptuously spread. The Mayor of Plymouth, the Earl and Countess of Morley, the Countess of Mount Edgcumbe, Lord Valletort, and others of the neighboring nobility and gentry, with the heads of the naval and military departments, were present, and the entertainment throughout was equally gratifying to the officers and their visitors, and fully accomplished the desired intention of forming a happy conclusion to the unexpected sojourn of the *Niagara* in the port of Plymouth. The consort of the *Niagara*, the steam-frigate *Susquehanna*, Captain Sands, left Plymouth on the 30th of September for Spezzia, and is now returning to New-York. The *Niagara*, for the same destination, will leave Plymouth next week.

Supposed Loss of an American Ship and all Hands—Bottle Washed Ashore.

From the Scotsman.

A pint bottle, found washed ashore on some bare rocks under Whitbury Point, on the property of the Earl of Haddington, was forwarded by his lordship on Thursday to the American Consul at Leith. The bottle was sealed with wax, and over the cork was a slip of parchment fastened with wax, bearing the words—"*Washington*, 16th June, 1857." Inclosed in the bottle, on a small slip of paper, like a leaf torn from a memorandum book, was the following: "Lat. 43° 26′ N., long. 37° 12′. Ship *Washington*, of New-York, 2,157 tons burden. J. E. Judkins, commander. Caught in a hurricane. Laden with cotton. Abandoned. Just going down. Crew and officers, 68 in all, taking to the boats. God help and pity us all. Amen." The latitude and longitude given here are from a spot in the middle of the Atlantic, so that, if the document be authentic, it must have traveled round either the northern or southern coast into the German Ocean, to be landed on the shores of the Frith of Forth. The only circumstance, as pointed out by the Earl of Haddington, that might indicate the thing to be a hoax—a very heartless and stupid one if it be so—is that the writing on the parchment slip covering the cork of the bottle is not so much obliterated as upwards of four months' exposure to the waves might naturally have been expected to have made it.

Mexican Official Account of the Quarrel with Spain.

Paris (Nov. 2) Correspondence of the London Times.

The Spanish Government has not yet signified its decision on the last communication from Mexico, namely, that the offered mediation of France and England will be accepted on condition that M. Lafragua, the Mexican Envoy, shall be previously received at Madrid in his official character. M. Lafragua is still in Paris, awaiting the reply of the Spanish Cabinet. He has, in the meantime, published a detailed account of the quarrel between the two Governments, from the first misunderstanding in 1854 to the latest negotiations in Madrid, and to which he has appended copies of the Conventions, diplomatic notes, and other documents explaining the causes which have led to the rupture of relations between the countries. The narrative is drawn up in a calm, and apparently impartial manner, and in a spirit of conciliation. There are two causes of dispute; one relating to the claims put forth by certain Spaniards on the Mexican Government for indemnification for losses sustained during the civil broils in the Republic; the other is traced to the acts of violence perpetrated on the persons and property of Spanish residents by malefactors, who alleged that they belonged to the division of ALVAREZ, the Mexican General commanding in Cuernavaca, and who pretended they acted by his orders.

With respect to the indemnification, it appears that the convention concluded between the Governments for its payment was suspended in consequence of the Mexican Government having discovered that claims which were completely unfounded had been introduced into the account of credits; and that dividends had been paid thereon to persons who had no right to them. In order to enforce the recovery to the Mexican Treasury of the sums thus wrongfully obtained, an embargo was laid on the property of the false creditors. When this was known in Madrid it excited universal clamor, and language so outrageous to Mexico was used in the Press and the Cortes as to render not only a rupture of diplomatic relations, but even war, extremely probable. A new Minister Plenipotentiary was sent out from Spain to Mexico, named ALVAREZ. He appeared in the waters of Vera Cruz with several Spanish ships-of-war, as if ready to back his demands by force. He notified in the usual form to the Mexican Government his arrival, but declined to deliver his credentials until the embargo which had been laid on the property of Spanish residents was removed. The embargo was, in fact, a temporary measure, and the Government made no objection to remove it; but as, in consequence of the display of force, the demand had the appearance of a threat, the President of the Republic required, as a preliminary step, the withdrawal of the ships of war. The Spanish Envoy accepted the condition; the vessels quitted the waters of Vera Cruz and returned to Havana; the embargo was removed; Her Catholic Majesty's Envoy was received officially, and soon after concluded with the Mexican Government the convention of the 12th of July, 1856. In that instrument it was stipulated that the reasons alleged by the Mexican Government for the revision of the credits which it regarded as unfounded and unjust should be carefully and frankly examined. They were examined, and the Spanish Envoy, convinced, no doubt, of the justness of these reasons, admitted the revision; while the Mexican Government, on the other hand, bound itself to execute faithfully the stipulations of the original treaty of 1853, for the payment of *bonâ fide* claims. The Spanish Government, however, did not approve the convention signed *ad referendum* by its Envoy; but the Mexican President did not revoke his order for the execution of the convention. The credits were not revised, though Mexico continued to execute the treaty. The Spanish *Chargé d'Affaires* remained at his post, and the Mexican Government proposed to send its representative to the court of Madrid. The departure of the latter was, however, delayed by the troubles which broke out in some parts of the Republic, and the road to Vera Cruz was obstructed by the revolters; but the relations between the Governments continued on a friendly footing to the end of 1855, and might have remained so but for new and unexpected incidents; these were the acts of violence committed on Spanish residents in Cuernavaca alluded to above. Before receiving any communication from the Spanish Envoy the Mexican Government had issued orders for the immediate repression of those outrages, and for the apprehension and punishment of those concerned in them. A detachment of 500 men was sent to protect the lives and property of Spanish as well as Mexican residents, and for cooperation with the local authorities in their prosecution of the offenders. Though the imputation that the military, including some officers, took part in these acts was considered groundless, yet, with a view to guarantee more effectually the safety of the inhabitants, a new Governor, of much local influence and experience, was appointed to the command of the district; and General ALVAREZ was ordered to quit the place, and retire to the south. The order was at once obeyed. Proceedings were then commenced against the guilty parties in custody, and steps taken for the capture of the malefactors who had fled from justice. These measures were necessarily slow in a country like Mexico, where the want of roads, the vast distances between the towns, the woods and forests, the mountains, and the very climate present great obstacles to the action of the authorities, and facilitate the concealment or flight of malefactors of every description. The Spanish Chargé d'Affaires, contrasting, I presume, the celerity with which justice is administered in his own country with the tardiness of Mexico, set no account on natural and social difficulties, and became impatient at the delay. Three weeks passed away, and the malefactors, some of whom had fled to the interior or to the mountains, were not all captured, judged and punished. M. SORELA (Chargé d'Affaires) addressed a note to the Mexican Government, setting forth that if in eight days from that date, which would complete a month from that of the perpetration of the crime, "the most exemplary and solemn punishment" was not inflicted on all who had committed it, and suitable indemnification accorded, he should declare that diplomatic relations were broken off between Spain and Mexico, demand his passports, and at once quit the territory of the Republic. The Mexican Government replied on the 16th. It specified the measures it had taken against the malefactors, nine of whom had been apprehended. It refuted the charges of the Spanish *Chargé d'Affaires*, declared it would do all that was prescribed by the laws of nations, and protested against the accusation that a political conspiracy existed against Spanish residents. With reference to fixing a delay of eight days, it denied the right of the *Chargé d'Affaires* to take upon himself such authority, seeing that, by international law, and particularly by the treaty between Mexico and Spain, the citizens of every country were subject to the laws of the place in which they resided. The Government added, moreover, that several Spanish citizens had taken an active part in insurrections in Mexico. After some further correspondence, the Spanish *Chargé d'Affaires* intimated that relations were broken off; he demanded his passports, and quitted Mexico towards the end of January.

On the 1st of February following M. LAFRAGUA, who had been named Minister to Madrid previous to the last quarrel, set out from Mexico for his post. He had an interview with General CONCHA at the Havana on the 8th, when the General blamed the Chargé d'Affaires for the hasty manner in which he had acted. In the month of March he reached Paris, having previously communicated to Madrid, through the Mexican Secretary of Legation in Paris, his arrival, when M. PIDAL, the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, replied that, for the present, he could not be received in his official character. Of his conferences with General SERRANO, in Paris, at that period I gave you a full account at the time; and of his interviews with M. PIDAL in Madrid, and the useful coöperation of the English and French Ministers in that city towards the settlement of the question, you have been also informed. M. LAFRAGUA quitted Madrid without being received by the Queen, and returned to Paris, where he now is, as I have already observed, awaiting the answer of the Spanish Government on the question of mediation and his previous reception by Her Catholic Majesty. M. LAFRAGUA concludes his narrative by stating his belief that he has clearly shown that the Mexican Government had no participation in the crimes alluded to; that it could not prevent them; that it has not tolerated them; that it is resolved to punish the perpetrators of them with all the rigor of the laws; that the delay in the proceedings depends on the peculiar circumstances of each fact, of the agitation in the country, and of the peculiar condition of the towns in which they are conducted; that there is no plan formed against the Spanish residents, and that if any of the latter have been outraged by Mexicans, the Government of Mexico has not offended the Government of Spain, nor does the Mexican nation hate Spaniards; that these unpleasant incidents are, in great part, attributable to imprudent conduct on the part of a certain number of Spaniards, but for which Mexico does not hold the Spanish Government or the Spanish people responsible; that the Government of Mexico is ready to indemnify for injury, if, on examination of the facts, it be proved to be one of those cases in which, according to the law of nations, the superiors are responsible for the conduct of their subordinates; that the Mexican Government has not failed, nor does it mean to fail, in the obligations imposed by treaties; that it is ready to comply with the treaty of 1853, but that it appeals at the same time to the justice of Her Catholic Majesty for the revision of the credits fraudulently introduced into the Convention.

Such is the summary of the case. The answer of the Madrid Government has probably been delayed by the Ministerial changes; it is expected on the 8th or 10th of the present month. Should it be favorable, it will then be arranged whether the negotiations shall be conducted in Paris or London.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

COTTON—The market became more animated after the departure of the *Arabia*, and prices slightly advanced, but on Tuesday it again became very dull, the sales reaching only 2,500 bales, and the quotations were the same as on Friday last. The business of the three days amounted to 15,500 bales, of which speculators took about 2,000. The sales to exporters were very trifling.

At Manchester business was still on a most limited scale.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report Flour dull at Friday's rates. Wheat 2d. higher for best descriptions of Red. Inferior almost unsalable. Red, 6s. 8d.@7s. 8d.; White, 7s. 3d.@8s. 3d. Indian Corn dull, and 6d. lower; Mixed and Yellow, 36s. 6d.@37s.; White, 40s.@41s. Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. call Flour 6d.@1s. lower.

PROVISIONS—Beef and Pork dull and nominal. Lard in very limited request—quoted nominally at 66s. Bacon in retail request at late rates. Tallow very flat and nominal.

PRODUCE—Ashes dull at 42s. for Pots, and 41s. for Pearls. Resin declined to 4s. 3d. for common. Spirits of Turpentine selling in retail at 37s. Sugar quiet. Nothing doing in Tea or Coffee.

London Produce Markets.

BREADSTUFFS firm at previous rates. SUGAR heavy and again rather lower. COFFEE buoyant at full prices. TEA firmer. TALLOW flat at 54s.@54s. 6d. LINSEED OIL, 34s. 6d.@35s. Scotch PIG IRON selling at 66s. 6d.@69s. RICE dull.

Obituary.

Charles Zeuiner, a gentleman well known as a musician, an organist and a composer for that instrument, committed suicide a few days since, in Philadelphia, where he had resided for a number of years. The deceased lived in Boston many years.

Judge Ebenezer Walden died on Tuesday at his residence in Hamburg, N. Y. He was one of the largest property-holders in Buffalo.

ARRIVAL OF THE ST. LOUIS.

$1,176,086 in Specie.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA

HORRIBLE MASSACRE OF EMIGRANTS.

Suspected Implication of Mormons.

Revocation of Expatriation Penalties by the Vigilance Committee.

Adoption of the New Constitution by the Oregon Convention.

OUR NEW-GRANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

The U. S. M. steamship *St. Louis*, WM. H. HUDSON, Commander, from Aspinwall Nov. 4, at 9¾ P. M., arrived at Havana at 9½ A. M., on the 9th. Left Havana at 9 A. M., on the 10th, and arrived at Quarantine at 7½ o'clock, A. M., on the 16th. The *St. Louis* experienced heavy weather on the passage from Havana to New-York.

The *St. Louis* brings the California mails of Oct. 20, $1,176,086 in treasure on freight, and 643 passengers.

The following is the list of specie:

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$206,200	Lewis & Olmstead	$8,000
American Ex. Bank	186,000	R. Meader & O. Adams	8,000
Howland&Aspinwall	145,835	Treadwell & Co	8,000
Order	129,620	C. W. Crosby	7,500
James Patrick	90,000	Z. Einstein & Bro	4,100
Duncan,Sherman&Co.	80,014	E. & J. Rosenfeld	4,000
E. Kelly & Co	66,600	H. S. Hallett	2,467
Freeman & Co	33,800	H. E. Griffin	2,400
Wm. Hoge & Co	32,000	T. J. Hand & Co.	2,000
Ross Falconer & Co.	27,077	FROM ASPINWALL.	
Conroy & O'Conner	23,660	Everett & Brown	1,300
Clark & Wilbur	20,000	Order	1,130
Scholle & Bros	16,483	Adams Express Co	650
P. Naylor	15,000	Wm. Rice	600
Wm. H. Dunbar	15,000	American Ex. Bank	500
James Lee & Co	14,000	S. T. Baker	300
Renard & Co	12,400	E. Anthony	150
Newhouse,Spatz&Co.	12,000	Total	$1,176,086

Nov. 14, at 12 M., off Hatteras, the *St. Louis* passed propeller *Westernport*, bound south.

Nov. 6, F. B. WALKER, aged 35, of Cotton Valley, Macon County, Ala., died of consumption, and was buried at sea.

The P. M. S. S. Company's steamer *Sonora*, R. L. WHITING, Commander, left San Francisco Oct. 20, at 9½ A. M., and arrived at Panama Nov. 2, at 4 P. M. She brought 729 passengers, and $1,697,041 in treasure on freight.

October 23, A. P. STERLING, a steerage passenger for New-Orleans, sprang overboard and was drowned.

Among the passengers by the *St. Louis* are Commodore MERVINE, late of the U. S. frigate *Independence*, a portion of his officers, and 133 discharged seamen and marines.

Left at Aspinwall U. S. frigate *Wabash*, all well.

We are indebted to Purser MITCHELL for favors, and to the enterprising express of WELLS, FARGO & Co., for papers received with dispatch.

Advices from San Francisco are to the 20th ult. Since the last dates (Oct. 11) few events of importance have transpired in the Pacific State.

The weather throughout the State has been unusually hot. The rains that had occurred previously had done little damage to the mines.

Emigrants report further outrages by Indians on the plains.

Hon. P. H. BURNETT has been appointed as Supreme Court Justice *vice* MURRAY, deceased. STEPHEN J. FIELD, Justice elect, has been appointed in place of BURNETT, who was appointed *vice* HEYDENFELDT, resigned.

The Sacramento Valley Railway is to be extended to Yuba County.

The telegraph is to be extended northward from Marysville to Shasta, Weaverville, and Yreka.

F. V. MOORE, who was under sentence of death for the crime of murder, had committed suicide in the Nevada jail, by taking strychnine, on the night previous to the day on which he was to be executed. His wife, a few days afterward, took poison, and would have destroyed herself, had not prompt remedies been administered.

The Mormons have all left Carson Valley for Salt Lake.

Samuel B. Leaman, a native of Dayton, Ohio, aged 24 years, committed suicide on Sunday morning, Oct. 11, by jumping into the bay, from the foot of Stockton-street, San Francisco. Deceased went to California two years ago on the United States frigate *Independence*. He deserted and had pursued the calling of an actor. Latterly he had been of very intemperate habits, and his suicide is supposed to have been committed while laboring under *mania a potu*. He was buried by the Dramatic Corps of San Francisco.

The United States Grand Jury were impanneled and sworn in on the 12th ult. They have been engaged in examining witnesses in relation to the Mint affairs, but had found no indictments.

On Saturday, the 17th Oct., the Executive Committee issued an address to the General Committee of Vigilance, stating that a resolution had been adopted, removing all penalties attached to the sentences of banishment. The penalty, in case of return, was death. The principal reason given by the Committee for the adoption of this course, is that there is no longer any necessity for holding the penalty as a rod *in terrorem* over the expatriated men, as we now have a local government of the people—one which will punish criminals. The Committee do not wish, by any possibility, to be brought into conflict with this government, and they have therefore revoked the death penalty.

A grand fight occurred among the Chinese residents on Sacramento-street, San Francisco, on the 15th ult., between two rival companies—the See Yup and Yang Wo. About a hundred of them participated in the row. Knives, clubs and iron bars were freely used. Several arrests were made.

JOSEPH H. LEWIS, a native of New-York, aged 44, died in the Hospital on the 16th ult., from the effects of injuries received on the 30th of August last, by a blow on the head with a bludgeon.

A young man, named HENRY VIDETTO, aged 29 years, a native of Vermont, fell from a staging while at work upon the gasometer, on Market and Montgomery streets, on the 17th of October, and fractured his skull, from which he died in a few hours.

The claim of JAMES ENRIGHT to a tract of land 2,000 varas square, near the Mission of Santa Clara, was confirmed by the United States District Court on the 16th ult.

An arrival from Manila reports that all of the American and English residents of Ningpo were massacred. This report must be discredited, as our own advices from China, one month later, make no mention of such an event.

Horrible Massacre of Arkansas and Missouri Emigrants.

OVER ONE HUNDRED PERSONS SLAUGHTERED BY INDIANS—MORMON INSTIGATION SUSPECTED.

From the Los Angeles Star Extra, Oct. 10.

A train of emigrants, from Missouri and Arkansas, for this State, were waylaid and cruelly butchered on the route, at a place called Santa Clara canon, near the rim of the Great Basin, about 300 miles from Salt Lake City. The scene of the massacre is differently designated, as the Santa Clara cañon, the Mountain Springs, and the Mountain Meadows; but all agree in locating it near the rim of the Great Basin, and about fifty miles from Cedar City, the most Southern of the Mormon settlements. Of a party of about 130 persons, only fifteen infant children were saved. The account was given by the Indians themselves to the Mormons at Cedar City, to which place they brought the children, who were purchased from them by the people of that city. Whether the cause assigned is sufficient to account for the result, or whether a different cause is at the bottom of the transaction, we will leave the reader to form his own conclusion. We can scarcely believe that a party traveling along a highway would act in the manner described—that is, to poison the carcass of an ox, and also the water, thus endangering the lives of those who were coming after them. Yet this is the story told by all who have spoken of the massacre. It is stated, the emigrants had an ox which died, and they placed poison in the body, and also poisoned the water standing in pools, for the purpose of killing the Indians; that several of the tribe had died from this cause, and that the whole force mustered, pursued the train, and coming up with them at the above named place, which favored their purpose, attacked and murdered the whole party, except a few infant children. The Indians state that they made but one charge on the party, in which they cut off the greater portion of the men, and then guarded the outlets of the canon, and shot the men and women down as they came out for water; that one man was making his escape with a few children, and they followed him, killed him, and took the children, 15 in number, the eldest under five years of age. The report was brought to San Bernardino by Messrs. SIDNEY TANNER and W. MATHEWS.

The following letter from Mr. J. W. CHRISTIAN, of San Bernardino, to Mr. G. N. WHITMAN, of this city, has been kindly placed at our disposal, and we give it at length, as it is the fullest report of the massacre, and the cause which led to it, that has reached us. The writer seems to intimate that the Mormons will be held responsible for the murder, and in this respect he is fully borne out by present indications, for a general belief pervades the public mind here that the Indians were instigated to this crime by the "Destroying Angels" of the church, and that the blow fell on these emigrants from Arkansas, in retribution of the death of PARLEY PRATT, which took place in that State. The truth of the matter will not be known until the Government make an investigation of the affair. This should be done, to place the blame in the right quarter, as well as to inflict chastisement on the immediate actors in the fearful tragedy, who are reported to be the Santa Clara tribe of Indians. The following is the letter:

SAN BERNARDINO, Sunday, Oct. 4, 1857.

I take this opportunity of informing you of the murder of an entire train of emigrants, on their way from Missouri and Arkansas to this State, *viâ* Great Salt Lake City; which took place, according to the best information I can possibly acquire, (which is, primarily, through Indians,) at the Mountain Meadows, which are at or near the rim of the Great Basin, and some distance south of the most southern Mormon settlements, between the 10th and 12th ultimo. It is absolutely one of the most horrible massacres I have ever had the painful necessity of relating.

The company consisted of about 130 or 135 men, women, and children, and including some 40 or 45 capable of bearing arms. They were in possession of quite an amount of stock, consisting of horses, mules, and oxen. The encampment was attacked about daylight in the morning, so say the Indians, by the combined forces of all the various tribes immediately in that section of the country. It appears that the majority of them were slain at the first onset made by the Indians. The remaining forces formed themselves into the best position their circumstances would allow; but before they could make the necessary arrangement for protecting themselves from the arrows, there were but few left who were able to bear arms. After having corralled their wagons, and dug a ditch for their protection, they continued to fire upon the Indians for one or two days, but the Indians had so secreted themselves that, according to their own statement, there was not one of them killed, and but few wounded. They (the emigrants) then sent out a flag of truce, borne by a little girl, and gave themselves up to the mercy of the savages, who immediately rushed in and slaughtered all of them, with the exception of fifteen infant children, that have since been purchased, with much difficulty, by the Mormon interpreters.

I presume it would be unnecessary, for all practical purposes, to relate the causes which gave rise to the above described catastrophe, from the simple fact that it will be attributed to the Mormon people, let the circumstances of the case *be what they may*. But it seems from a statement which I received from Elders WM. MATTHEWS and WM. HYDE, who were in Great Salt Lake City at the time this train was there, recruiting their "fit out;" and were on the road to this place at the time when they were murdered, but several days' journey in the rear—somewhere about the Beaver Mountains, which are between Parawan and Fillmore Cities, that the causes were something like these: The train camped at Corn Creek, near Fillmore City, where there is an Indian village, the inhabitants of which have raised a crop of wheat, and a few melons, etc. And in trading with the Indians they gave them cash for wheat, and they not knowing the value of coin were severely cheated. They wanted a blanket for a sack of wheat, but they gave them 50 cents, and told them that amount would buy a blanket. They also had an ox with them which had died, and they put strychnine in him for the purpose of poisoning the Indians; and also put poison of some description in the water which is standing in holes. This occasioned several deaths among them, within a few days after the departure of the train. And upon this, it seems the Indians gathered themselves together, and had, no doubt chosen the place of attack and arranged everything before the train arrived at the place where they were murdered.

It was ascertained by some of the interpreters from a few of the Indians who were left at Corn Creek, that most of the Indians in the country had left, but they could not learn for what purpose, and before any steps could be taken to ascertain what was the cause, the story was told they were all killed.

Yours, truly, J. WARD CHRISTIAN.

Angeles (Oct. 14) Correspondence of the Alta.

This morning, while conversing with some immigrants, who have lately arrived *viâ* the Plains from Arkansas, and are living within a few miles of this place, I related to them the circumstances of the late massacre. They immediately informed me that they knew who the parties were. They stated that there were three, and perhaps four, companies from Arkansas, while the balance of the company was made up from Missourians, who fell in with them; and of these latter, they knew nothing, but the Arkansas companies consisted of Faziers, Camerons and the two Dunlaps, and perhaps Bakers. They were from the counties of Marion, Harrol and Johnson. They say when they saw them they were encamped six miles from Salt Lake City, that they had been there for some time, and that they intended to stay there until the weather got cool enough for them to come by the South Pass, expecting to make a stay of eight weeks altogether. BAKER had not arrived there when they left, but as they can learn nothing from him or his company, they concluded that he had fallen in and decided to come into California with these companies. The two DUNLAPS had each nine children, some of them well grown. If these are the persons who were slaughtered, who can be so blind as not to see that the hands of Mormons are stained with this blood. How could so large a company remain among them for the space of two months and they not learn one name? and why would the Indians kill every being, except those that were too young to communicate anything to their friends, or hardly tell a name, or tell who were the murderers of their parents, and brothers and sisters; or even discriminate between white men and Indians? Why all this concealment? and in the very face of it the Indians tell what they have done, and sell all their spoils to the whites. Ah! I fear the Indians could not be convicted in a court of justice for this act. It will do to lay this blood upon them, but I feel certain that investigation will throw it off.

Mormon and Indian Alliance.

From the Sacramento Age.

Yesterday we had an interview with a genman from Carson Valley who, from intimacy with Mormon families, has some knowledge of their future design and plans of operation. If his conclusions be correct, not only the settlers east of the mountains, but even the people of this State will have reason to deprecate the exasperation of those American Bedouins. He says that the Mormons of Carson Valley and San Bernardino have sold their cattle and property for nearly nothing, and, at the bidding of their chief, have repaired to Salt Lake with the secret design of reorganizing, arming, equipping, returning, murdering and plundering their Gentile enemies. They declare that, for every saint slain by the United States troops, ten Gentile women shall make atonement; that they will first exterminate the troops from the east, then come west, and, in predatory bands, allied with Indians, they will ravage the border, rob, plunder and murder, until they shall have replenished the Lord's treasury, and revenged insults put upon his chosen people.

Of their ability to execute this threat we have but little doubt. At the order of their leader and prophet, they can muster 15,000 men, armed with the most effective instruments of destruction. They have many thousand of the finest horses, trained to camp-service; they have a foundry where cannon and shells are cast; a powder-mill and a factory, where revolving rifles and pistols are manufactured, equal to those made at Hartford. They have every munition of war and necessary provision and means of transportation, within themselves, and even the women and children are instructed in the use of arms. Add to this their geographical position. To reach Salt Lake, from the east, it is necessary to pass through a canon of twenty-five miles, under hills so steep and rocky that a dozen men could hurl down an avalanche of stones on an approaching caravan: and even in the event of several thousand troops reaching the valley, the besieged, with their herds, would take to the mountains, and, reinforced by their savage allies, would, in turn, besiege their besiegers, and cut off supplies until the invaders had starved out.

They have, it is said, 20,000 Indian allies, whom they are ready to furnish with arms and horses on an emergency. These Indians are partly instructed in the Mormon religion—enough to make them superstitious in regard to the God of a superior race, yet modifying none of their ferocity. With allies like these, and fighting for their homes, and, according to the belief of the ignorant, under the direct supervision of the God of Battles, and from the ramparts with which nature has surrounded them, it is easy to conceive what would be the fate of a few thousand troops, who traveled a thousand miles to fight their own countrymen, brave as themselves, as well armed, better used to field life, and stimulated by their love of home and family, and assured of victory by the revelations of their prophets.

Revocation of Expatriation Penalties by the Vigilance Committee.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE OF VIGILANCE.

GENTLEMEN: Your Executive Committee deem it proper officially to announce the passage of the following resolution, which has received the sanction of the Board of Delegates, and is now an act of the Committee of Vigilance:

Resolved, That by and with the concurrence of the Board of Delegates, all existing penalties attached to sentences of expatriation are hereby rescinded.

However much honest men and patriotic citizens may have differed as to the right and justice of the organization and acts of the Committee of Vigilance, no candid man can deny that a great reform in public morals and political estate has been achieved as a result. Our elections, on three occasions, have been peaceable and untainted by fraud; quiet and order reign in our streets; virtue is not openly outraged on the highways; deadly weapons are no longer publicly displayed and defiantly used; liberty of speech and of the press is no longer a misnomer, or the cause of bloodshed; public plunder is now neither practicable, or the object for which office is sought; a rigid scrutiny into public affairs has been inaugurated, and is consistently maintained by citizens without let or hindrance; the offices of the city and county have been filled by men of probity, who are the undoubted choice of the electoral majority; ballot-box stuffing and fraudulent election returns are at an end; the people now have confidence that political favoritism will not in future rescue the *convicted guilty* from the punishment decreed by law; the community enjoys a tranquil repose and hopeful prosperity. This state of affairs, contrasted with that which existed when your labors commenced, proclaims the magnitude of the triumphs that have been achieved. We believe that the people, happy and contented under the change, desire that every cause of future excitement and possible anarchy should be removed.

The highest duty and aim of the Committee of Vigilance is to establish the rights and promote the welfare and tranquility of the community which confided its interests to the charge of that body. To execute any one of the expatriated who might have the temerity to return, would, under the changes and existing state of affairs, interrupt the present peace and quiet of our city, without bringing adequate advantage. The necessity for such a *cause* of public excitement no longer exists. The return of no worthless individual, and the execution of the death penalty upon him, should weigh in the scale with the peace and happiness of our citizens. On the other hand, not to carry out the extreme penalty on a returned criminal, during its existence as a sentence, would stultify the Committee, and is a remedy at which the stern and resolute character of its members would revolt. Either contingency is too serious to hazard, on the chance of the non-return of one of the exiled.

Banished for the public good—their presence in times past having been the signal for disorder, or the cause of frauds upon the rights of the people—rendered powerless as they now are, we but reassert our strength and confidence in the support of public opinion, by the present act. Determined, as the people are, to protect their rights, no fear need be entertained that the former scenes of iniquity, violence and official corruption will ever be reënacted in San Francisco.

The resolution now adopted is not so much an act of clemency to the guilty as of regard to the interests of the public. Yet the annals of history furnish abundant precedent for the removal of the penalty of banishment upon turbulent and offensive characters where Governments have attained to a position of strength and repose which did not exist at the period of the expatriation. Why, then, should we, who do not claim the dignity or authority of a Government, be reluctant to follow the well-established precedent of stronger and more exalted powers, when the necessity for maintaining the penalty no longer exists?

It will be seen by the tenor of the resolution, that the sentence of banishment is not revoked: the Committee have no error to retract in their decrees of expatriation; they are simply relieved by their present act from the obligation to inflict the death penalty on returned exiles; the disgrace of banishment still remains upon them. If they return, it will be upon sufferance; they will be subject to the just opprobrium and watchful eye of the public, which will hold them to a strict accountability for their good behavior.

It is, however, quite unlikely that they will return: with the removal of the prohibition, the desire to be in our midst, particularly under humiliating circumstances, will be dissipated.

Other cogent reasons might be adduced for the step that has been taken. The Committee revere the Constitution and laws, and would not see them violated when a stern and absolute necessity, justifying an exception to a great principle, no longer exists. The present incumbents of office in the city and county have the confidence of the people, as they have had their votes, and it is right and proper that to them alone should be confided the present and future administration of justice. To execute the sentences of the Committee under circumstances so completely the reverse of those which existed at the time when they were imposed, would at once arraign that body against the very government which has its confidence and support, and which is the result of the reform movement. No parallel exists between the present condition of affairs and that which the Committee was organized to overthrow and reform. Then the Government, in some of its parts, was a usurpation. The people—the source of government and law—were conscious that their liberties had been outraged, and that officials who were not elected had been foisted into office by ballot-box stuffing and fraud; the evil was a great and growing one—*self-perpetuating*; it was unpunished by law, and sustained by *organized ruffianism*, and the emergency admitted of no relief short of a limited exercise of the *sacred right of revolution*.

The contrary of all this now exists. Acts which then were defensible and right, because the only remedy, would now be reprehensible in the eyes of all conscientious and reflecting men, and at variance with the principles of the Committee of Vigilance.

It is a subject for mutual congratulation that the reign of peace and justice has been thus early and firmly established, and that while your ranks are unbroken, and your power to enforce any decree undoubted, you can prove the sincerity of the love you have always professed for the principle and spirit of law, by retiring from apparent antagonism thereto on the first opportunity consistent with the general welfare and the preservation of the public peace.

The harmony and unity of the Committee is a sufficient guarantee that on any emergency, improbable as it is of occurrence, the members will rally for mutual support, and to protect the public welfare.

Malicious suits brought against members of your body for acts performed in the direct execution of its decrees, still remain before the courts and demand your attention. These and other matters of importance properly requiring your coöperation, will continue to receive the careful consideration of your Executive Committee, whose zeal for the protection of the property, reputation and persons of your members will remain undiminished.

On this occasion, the Executive Committee desire to renew to the members of the organization their assurances of gratitude for the faithful and disinterested devotion to the public weal manifested regardless of fatigue and peril. These feelings, we are confident, are shared by those good citizens who did not deem it necessary to become active members of the Committee of Vigilance.

Your reward will be found in the proud consciousness of *duty well performed*, and in the continued happiness, peace and prosperity of the community who intrusted their dearest interest to your charge.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ROOMS,
SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16, 1857.

Published by order of the Executive Committee.

[SEAL.] 33 Secretary.

Exciting News from Carson Valley.

PLACERVILLE, Sunday, Oct. 18, 1857.

Crandall's stage arrived yesterday evening at 2½ o'clock, with a full complement of passengers, mail and express matter.

From W. W. SMITH, who came passenger, we learn that an express messenger, Wm. MOREHEAD, arrived at Genoa five minutes previous to the leaving of the stage, with news from Honey Lake Valley.

A large number of Pitt River Indians came into the Valley, joined with the Washoes, and commenced stealing stock, vegetables and other provisions. Their numbers are so great that the whites are destitute of the means of protection, and fear for their lives.

Mr. MORELAND asks aid from the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in California immediately, and warns parties intending to move into the Valley with families this Winter, not to risk their lives by so doing.

The delegation appointed from Honey Lake Valley to attend the meeting at Genoa, on Wednesday last, were prevented from coming by the Indian difficulties. Mr. MOREHEAD left at a late hour on Tuesday night, and rode through to Washoe Valley without halting.

Kirk's train arrived here this evening.

OREGON.

Adoption of the New Constitution by the Convention—Synopsis of its Main Points.

Advices from Portland, Oregon, are to the 15th of October. The Convention had closed its labors and the Constitution had been passed by a vote of ayes 35; nays 10; absent 15.

In consequence of its Pro-Slavery tendencies much opposition is manifested to the new Constitution, and the general opinion is that it will not be adopted by the people. We present below a synopsis of its most important points.

PREAMBLE—RIGHTS OF THE CITIZEN.

We, the people of the State of Oregon, to the end that justice be established, order maintained, and liberty perpetuated, do ordain this Constitution.

Section 5 declares that no money shall be drawn from the treasury for the benefit of any religious or theological institution, nor shall any money be appropriated for the payment of any religious services in either house of the Legislative Assembly.

In Section 6, no person shall be questioned in a Court of Justice touching his religious belief.

SEC. 19. Imprisonment for debt only in case of fraud and absconding debtors.

SEC. 21. After forbidding the passage of *ex post facto* laws, prohibits the passage of any law, the taking effect of which shall be made to depend upon any authority except as provided in this Constitution. *Provided*, that laws locating the Capitol of the State, locating county-seats and submitting town and corporate acts, and other local and special laws may take effect, or not, upon a vote of the electors interested.

SEC. 25. No conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

SEC. 30. No law shall be passed prohibiting emigration from the State.

SEC. 31. White foreigners who are, or who may hereafter become residents of this State, shall enjoy the same rights in respect to the possession, enjoyment and descent of property as native-born citizens, and the Legislative Assembly shall have power to restrain and regulate the immigration to the State of persons not qualified to become citizens of the United States. This section is to apply against Asiatic emigration.

SEC. 33. This enumeration of rights and privileges shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people.

SUFFRAGE AND ELECTIONS.

SEC. 1. All elections shall be free and equal.

SEC. 2. In all elections not otherwise provided for by this Constitution, every white male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall have resided in the State during the six months immediately preceding such election; and every white male of foreign birth of the age of twenty-one and upwards, who shall have resided in the United States one year, and shall have resided in this State during the six months immediately preceding such election, and shall have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, shall be entitled to vote.

SEC. 3. Declares the elective franchise forfeited by conviction of a penitentiary offence.

SEC. 6. No negro, Chinaman or mulatto shall have the right to vote.

SEC. 7. Every person to be disqualified for office by threats, bribery or rewards to procure his election.

SEC. 8. The Legislative Assembly to enact laws respecting right of suffrage and regulating elections.

SEC. 9. Anti-dueling clause.

SEC. 10. No person holding a lucrative office or appointment under the United States, or under this State, shall be eligible to a seat in the Legislative Assembly; nor shall any person hold more than one lucrative office at the same time, except as in this Constitution expressly permitted; *Provided*, that officers in the militia, to which there is attached no annual salary, and the office of Postmaster where the compensation does not exceed $100 per annum, shall not be deemed lucrative.

SEC. 11. No defaulter may hold office.

SEC. 12. In all cases in which it is provided that an office shall not be filled by the same person more than a certain number of years continuously, an appointment *pro tempore* shall not be reckoned a part of that term.

SEC. 14. General elections biennial, on first Monday of June.

SEC. 15. Voting by the Legislative Assembly, or either branch thereof, to be "*viva voce*, and not by ballot, forever," and all elections by the people *viva voce*, until the Assembly shall otherwise direct.

DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

SEC. 1. The powers of the Government shall be divided into three separate departments—the Legislative, the Executive, including the Administrative, and the Judicial; and no person charged with official duties under one of these departments shall exercise any of the functions of another, except as in this Constitution expressly provided.

LEGISLATION.

SEC. 1. Legislative Assembly to consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The Senate to consist of 16 and the House of 34 members, "which number shall not be increased until 1860," etc. Senate never to exceed 30 and the House 60 members.

SEC. 5. The Legislative Assembly shall, in the year 1865, and every 10 years after, cause an enumeration to be made of all the white population of the State.

SEC. 6. Fixes the apportionment of the State. The counties to be apportioned according to the number of white inhabitants in each.

SEC. 8. Senators and representatives must be at least 21, and be resident's of the county or district one year.

SEC. 10. Assembly to convene biennially, commencing in the second Monday of Sept., 1858, and on the same day every second year thereafter, unless a different day be appointed by law.

SEC. 11. Regulating election of officers, &c.; neither House shall, without the concurrence of the other, adjourn for more than three days, or to any other place than where it is sitting.

SEC. 12. Concerning quorums; if no organization is effected within five days after meeting, members not to be allowed compensation until it shall have been.

SEC. 13. Vote of one-tenth of members present to order yeas and nays on motion of adjournment.

SEC. 15. Either house may punish its members for disorderly behavior, and may, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member; but not a second time for the same cause.

SEC. 23. The Legislative Assembly shall not pass special or local laws, in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say: Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace and constables; for the punishment of crimes and misdemeanors; regulating the practice in courts of justice; providing for changing the venue in civil and criminal cases; granting divorces; changing the names of persons; for laying out, opening and working on highways, and for the election or appointment of supervisors; vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys, and public squares; summoning and impanneling grand and petit jurors; for the assessment and collection of taxes for State, County, township or road purposes; providing for supporting common schools and for the preservation of school funds; in relation to interest on money; providing for opening and conducting elections of State, County or township officers, and designating the places of voting; providing for the sale of real estate belonging to minors or other persons laboring under legal disabilities, by executors, administrators, guardians, or trustees.

SEC. 29. The members of the Legislative Assembly shall receive for their services a sum not exceeding three dollars a day, from the commencement of the session; but such pay shall not exceed in the aggregate one hundred and twenty dollars for per diem allowance for any one session. When convened in extra session by the Governor, they shall receive three dollars per day; but no extra session shall continue for a longer period than twenty days. They shall also receive the sum of three dollars for every twenty miles they shall travel in going to and returning from their place of meeting, on the most usual route. The presiding officer of the Assembly shall, in virtue of his office, receive an additional compensation equal to two-thirds of their per diem allowance as members.

SEC. 30. No Senator or Representative to hold any other office of which the gift may be in the Legislative Assembly; nor to be appointed to civil trust created, or of which emoluments are increased during the term for which he is a member; the latter provision not to apply to elections by the people.

THE EXECUTIVE.

SEC. 1. He is to hold office for four years, "and no person shall be eligible to such office more than eight in any period of twelve years."

SEC. 11. He must be at least 30 years of age, and have resided three years in the State.

SEC. 8. In case of death, the duties of Executive to devolve on Secretary of State; and next on the President of the Senate. (No Lieutenant-Governor.)

SEC. 14. In addition to pardons and reprieves, the Executive shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, and shall report to the Legislative Assembly at its next meeting, each case of reprieve, commutation, or pardon granted, and reasons for granting the same.

THE ADMINISTRATION.

SEC. 1 provides for election at same time and place of choosing Legislative Assembly, of a Treasurer and Secretary of State, who hold office four years under same restrictions as those of the Executive.

SEC. 2. Secretary of State to be Auditor of Accounts.

SEC. 6. There shall be elected in each county, by the qualified electors thereof, at the time of holding general elections, a County Clerk, Treasurer, Sheriff, Coroner, and Surveyor, who shall severally hold their offices for the term of two years.

Commercial and Financial Intelligence.

From the San Francisco Alta, (Oct. 20.)

The past fortnight has not proved remarkable for any extreme activity, at the same time there has been a much better feeling in the jobbing trade than might have been expected.

The premonitory showers of the rainy season have already fallen; but, until the present month has closed, and November fairly opens, the effect of continued storms in the mountains will scarcely be felt, and the demand for the replenishment of stocks in the interior will not be experienced in force. Receipts of goods have been light; the arrivals from foreign and domestic ports being only three in number, viz: From New-York, ship *Lotus*; from Manila, ship *Alexander*; from Mexico, bark *Adelaide*, together with some forty coasters, large and small. From Eastern domestic ports there has been but a single arrival, and, in fact, not in a number of months have the receipts of merchandise proved so scanty. The fleet overdue, however, from Eastern domestic ports is large, and probably by the next mail we shall have to announce an excess of arrivals in proportion as we now do their paucity.

The following ships and barks are now in port: Ships *Lotus*, *Adelaide*, *Alexander*, *Bec d'Ambes*, (Fr.,) *Charles Carroll*, *Cecrops*, (Dan.,) *Flying Dutchman*, *Mayflower*, *Mastiff*, *Torrent*; barks *Adelaide*, *Charles Devens*, *D. M. Hall*, *Ella Francis*, *J. R. Mora*, *Lucy L. Hale*, *Madonna*, *Nahumkeag*, *Rebekah*, *Sophronia*.

The market for Provisions during the fortnight has ruled steady, with no special activity in any one article, save Butter, the sales of which were more extensive than they had been for a long period past. This is accounted for in the fact that new June Butter has not yet reached this market, while the supplies of domestic, at this the last of the dry season, have nearly given out. In Meats nothing special has been done. With respect to general Groceries, the market for Candles, never at any time during the last six or nine months in a very prosperous condition, has again receded to its lowest point, and no near likelihood is presented of the speculative purchases made three months since realizing cost, to say nothing of a profit. Coffee is doing somewhat better; there have been some heavy purchases of Rio during the fortnight, on speculative account, and, although the stock is very heavy, rates seem likely to improve. There has been a steady business doing in Rice, and the market, with a very heavy stock of foreign, is doing about the same as when previously reported. The market for raw Sugars has improved sensibly; Eastern crushed Sugars have neither advanced nor receded.

The Refinery in this city has recently issued a Trade Circular, the particulars whereof may be interesting to Eastern shippers. The Company announce that at the expiration of the current month a material reduction will be made in the prices of their Refined Sugars and Syrups, predicated upon the recent decline in Raw and Refined Sugars in the Eastern States. A desire, they state, to give their customers an opportunity to dispose of present stocks without serious loss, renders it desirable that sufficient notice should be given before the reduction is made. The Company propose to base their prices always upon the last received intelligence of Eastern markets, with minimum charges of importation added, the calculation being after the following plan:

Pro forma of charges on Crushed Sugar when worth in New-York 12 cents ₱ lb. cash.	Cents.
Freight, 25c. ₱ foot, 8 feet to a bbl. of 200 lbs., and primage, 5 ₱ cent—cost ₱ lb.	1 05
Exchange premium, 3 ₱ cent. to place cost in New-York	35
Insurance, 3 ₱ cent. on cost	36
Interest, at 6 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. from date of shipment till reimbursement in New-York, allowing for average voyage from loading till discharging 4½ months; assuming 3 months average time on hand before sale; sale credit, usual time 1 month, and usual transit of remittance 1 month—8½ mos. or 4¼ ₱ cent. on 12 cents	54
Commission and guarantee of sale in San Francisco, 5 ₱ cent. on 15 cents	15
No estimate for sweating	
Total	3 [illegible]

This would, with Crushed Sugar at 12 cents cash in New-York, be an advance of about 3 cents in San Francisco. Under ordinary circumstances the Company state their prices will be a commission less than this estimate of advance on Eastern prices for equal qualities, while any inferior qualities will be sold at proportionably lower prices.

The Tea market is in a buoyant condition, and numerous sales have been made at full prices.

With respect to Domestic Produce, the jobbing demand for Flour has fallen off very considerably, and the market is consequently much weaker. The Grain Market, with the exception of Barley, has also been quite dull. Wheat has displayed less activity, and nothing at all has been done in Oats.

With respect to monetary affairs, the supply of dust from the interior has been good, notwithstanding the dryness of the season. The demand for bars is good, and the supply by no means plentiful. They are quoted at 890@900 par. With respect to loans, the *Price Current and Shipping List* says: "From indications at the moment of writing it does not appear that there will be any unusual stringency in the money market on the eve of the sailing of the steamer. On the other hand, we are assured by parties who loan on such occasions, that the requirement for money is light, and that rates, though nominally unchanged, are easier. This is particularly gratifying, in view of the fact that large drafts are now being made on tax-payers, and that the response to the demands of the present revenue law is very general. Under ordinary circumstances, this would lead to the impression that the money market would be stringent, but such does not appear to be the fact. Very few loans have been made during the fortnight on merchandise, and fewer on real estate."

There has been very little speculative action, and such purchases as might, with any degree of propriety be called so, have mainly been for investment. Thus, in some leading staples, it will be observed that sales have been large, and at improved rates. In such instances parties have invested because the prices were really low, and money not otherwise wanted.

California Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIAGES.

In San Francisco, Oct. 2, by Rev. F. Mooshake, Mr. Wm. F. Von Thuelen to Miss Dorothy Ehrbeck, both of Contra Costa.

In San Francisco, Oct. 1, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. Wm. J. Gatewood, of Calaveras County, to Miss Mary A. Grosthwaite, of that city.

In San Francisco, Sept. 30, by Bishop Janes, Rev. Wm. S. Urmy to Miss Emma Brainerd, eldest daughter of Rev. E. and Cordelia Thomas.

In San Francisco, Sept. 23, by Rev. E. Thomas, Mr. J. Henry Nicholson to Miss Emma V. Kitzmeila, both of San Francisco.

At Campo Seco, Mr. Dickson, of Jamestown, to Miss Louisa Wildermuth, of Campo Seco.

In Ione Valley, Sept. 17, Mr. Daniel S. Peters to Miss Mattie C. Clayes.

At Shady Dell, Placer County, Sept. 30, Mr. John L. Beally to Miss A. Josephine Gower.

In Placerville, Sept. 27, Mr. John D. Boop to Mrs. Alice Morrow.

In San Jose, Sept. 26, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. J. Coffin, of San Francisco, to Mrs. Ruth J. Searcy, of San Jose.

In Stockton, Oct. 4, Mr. John F. Reen to Miss Ellen Tiye.

In San Francisco, Oct. 10, by Rev. F. Mooshake, Mr. Johann Z. Grunewald to Miss Frederike Nagler, both of Greenwood Valley.

In Oakland, at the City Hotel, Oct. 9, by Rev. Mr. Gilbert, Mr. George H. Gibson to Miss Ellen Bargell.

In Oroville, Oct. 7, Mr. Wm. M. Ballinger to Miss Jessie L. Grahame.

In Benicia, Oct. 12, by Rev. Sylvester Woodbridge, Jr., Hon. Paul K. Hubbs to Miss Maggie, daughter of the late James Gilchrist, Esq., of Edinburgh.

In San Francisco, Oct. 13, by Benjamin Carman Esq., Justice of the Peace for the Fifth District, Capt. Edward H. Gay to Miss Susan Martin, both of San Francisco.

In Petaluma, Oct. 11, in the Parsonage of the M. E. Church, by Rev. Wm. J. Maclay, Mr. Samuel O. Elmore to Mrs. Mary J. Stevenson, both of Petaluma Valley.

In Sacramento, Oct. 8, Samuel Hyatt to Miss Elizabeth Crackbon.

In Sacramento, Oct. 8, Rev. Benj. Akerly, of New-York, to Miss Kate Mildeberger, only daughter of J. Clark Smith, Esq.

In Salt Lake City, Aug. 2, Thomas Obray to Miss Caroline Brenchley, from East Kent, England.

In San Francisco, Oct. 13, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Thos. M. Lindley, Esq., of Sacramento, to Miss Belle Victoria Arrington, of San Francisco.

In Weaverville, Oct. 8, A. J. Loomis, Esq., to Miss Minerva Anderson, late of Columbus, Ohio.

In San Francisco, in Calvary Church, Oct. 15, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Charles P. Wagner, of Baden, Germany, to Miss Emily Myer, of Paris, France.

In San Francisco, Oct. 14, by Rev. Edward S. Lacy, Mr. John H. Pease to Mrs. Sarah C. Rand, both of Nantucket, Mass.

In San Francisco, at the First Congregational Church, Oct. 15, by Rev. Edward S. Lacy, Mr. Aaron Johnson to Miss Carrie Holmes, both of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. B. Brierly, Henry Hale, Esq., to Miss Rebecca H. Haynes, both of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Oct. 16, by Orrin Bailey, Esq., J. P., Mr. Richard McMasters to Miss Amanda Bloomfield, both of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Oct. 16, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. Thomas H. Henderson to Miss Matilda Steen, both of San Francisco.

In San Leandro, Oct. 4, T. W. Millard to Caroline, daughter of the late Louis David, Esq., of Philadelphia.

At camp, on Little Shasta, Oct. 1, Albert Sackett to Miss Amelia Smith, both late of Missouri, and just arrived by way of the Plains.

DEATHS.

In Horsetown, Sept. 20, of typhoid fever, Gilbert, son of Mr. E. Toothaker, aged 26 years and 4 months, formerly of Maine.

In Eureka, Sept. 11, Carrie, youngest daughter of John M. Eddy, aged 16 years and 8 months.

In Bucksport, Sept. 16, J. R. Molony, aged about 41 years.

At Burzel's Flat, Humboldt County, Sept. 3, J. W. Thomas, aged about 50 years, formerly of Hazle Green, Wisconsin.

In San Francisco, Oct. 4, the infant daughter of Thomas and Mary Ann Madder, aged 9 months.

In San Francisco, Oct. 6, John Mortimer, youngest son of Edward M. and Augusta A. Cottrell, aged 4 months and 22 days.

In San Francisco, Oct. 7, Mrs. H. W. Fairbanks, formerly of Maine, aged 38 years.

In San Francisco, Oct. 7, Mr. L. Hahl, from Appenzell.

In Ladies' Valley, El Dorado County, Sept. 30, Mr. N. F. Plummer, aged about 45 years, formerly of Macon, Tenn.

In Stockton, Oct. 4, Mrs. Jette Mitchell, wife of H. Mitchell, a native of Terchmeshne, Province of Posen, Prussian Poland.

In Shasta, Sept. 20, of typhoid fever, Silas Purcell, of Ohio, aged about 24 years.

On Battle Creek, Shasta County, Sept. 27, Mrs. Margaret, wife of James Simpson, aged 25 years.

In San Francisco, on Monday morning, Oct. 5, Nicholas Reynolds, son of Nicholas and Maria Reynolds, aged 11 months.

In Downieville, Sept. 21, of typhoid fever, Mr. G. Daly, a native of Ireland.

In San Francisco, Oct. 12, Henry, infant son of Henry D. and Eliza Ellerhorst, aged 14 days.

In San Francisco, Oct. 10, Mary Cecilia, daughter of Dennis J. and Bridget M. E. Oliver, aged 8 months and 2 weeks.

In Placerville, Oct. 2, Bruce Herrick, formerly of Akron, Ohio, aged 27 years and 5 months.

In San Francisco, Oct. 14, John S. Watson, aged 48 years, formerly of St. Louis, Mo.

In San Francisco, Oct. 15, Mrs. Clara, wife of David Meyer, aged 28 years, formerly of Berlin, Prussia.

In San Francisco, Oct. 15, Mr. Peter McKenney, aged 31 years, a native of County Down, Ireland.

In Strawberry Valley, Oct. 4, Mrs. Sarah, wife of L. F. Parlin, late of Maine, aged 39 years.

In San Francisco, Oct. 17, Clarence Linden, son of James N. and Frances R. Thain, aged 1 year, 4 months and 17 days.

In Columbia, Oct. 3, Dora, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Leon, aged 10 months.

In Columbia, Oct. 5, Charles, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Marshall, aged 11 months.

NEW-GRANADA.

Gen. Cass on the Right of Going Armed into a Foreign Country—Attempt to Murder the Spanish Editor of the "Star"—American Naval Force on the Pacific—News from Bogota, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1857.

We have no mails either from Central or South America this fortnight, and our last Panama mail having gone forward to New-York a week later than usual, I am unable to send you anything by this steamer of especial interest.

Panama is particularly quiet about these days. The wet weather and consequent lack of business is bringing out the grasses finely from between the pavestones, and vagabond mules and asses wax fat on the herbage of the public Plaza. Business is always duller here at this season, when the rains are heaviest, than at any other, in consequence of the bad state of the roads and the liability of goods to damage in the open coast bungoes. Nevertheless, business is steadily increasing, and were there any confidence in the stability of the Government, and were it not that our stupid law-makers seem determined to break up all trade by excessive taxes on dealers, Panama would soon be a mart of very great importance. Were the stars and stripes waving over the cities of Panama and Colon, these two free ports would import vast stocks from Europe and the United States, and be store-houses for half the trade of South and Central America as well as the west coast of Mexico.

The opinion of Gen. Cass that "there is no law in the United States to prevent a citizen, in the exercise of the right of expatriation, from going, either armed or unarmed, to a foreign country," as reported in a Times telegram of Sept. 25, is causing a good deal of remark and ill-feeling here against the United States. And no wonder. For if one citizen can thus expatriate himself, a dozen, a hundred, a thousand, or ten thousand, can do the same thing. And if a man may take arms in his *hands*, there is no reason why he may not take a mountain howitzer on his shoulders. The enunciation of such a doctrine, *at this time*, is considered nothing less than a Proclamation of the United States Government that Walker may make war on Central America whenever he shall see fit, or can get the means to do so, with perfect impunity. It is looked upon as an official reiteration of Gen. Cass' letter to the New-York meeting, while he was in the Senate, of sympathy in the cause of Walker and fillibusterism. In view of this opinion, the "instructions to the several United States Marshals to prevent any infraction of the Neutrality Laws," as also the instructions to the commander of the *John Adams* in this Bay to do the same thing, are regarded as a gross hypocrisy on the part of the Cabinet at Washington. South and Central American rulers have, besides, not forgotten the response of Commodore Davis, of the *St. Marys*, to Gen. Xatruch, of Honduras, when the latter besought him to prevent the landing of fillibusters from the steamship *Orizaba* from San Francisco, at San Juan del Sur, in March last. You will recollect that Commander Davis, in refusing to do so, took the ground that he had no right to interfere, in foreign waters, to prevent American citizens from making war on any country they pleased. Commander Davis' course having been sanctioned by his Government, "in what way," Central Americans ask, "is Capt. Hoff or Capt. Thatcher to put a stop to the landing of American fillibusters in Nicaragua or Costa Rica?" It is shrewdly suspected here that these instructions are only given for the purpose of making a clean record in the State and Naval Departments, to which to appeal when our Government shall be charged by foreign powers with aiding and abetting land piracy. If the Government is to adopt the opinion of Gen. Cass as the line of its policy in regard to Central and South America, Cuba and Mexico, it would be well for it to notify its citizens resident in these countries, of the fact, that they may close up their business and leave, or else give us such a fleet in all their ports as will render our residence a safe one among a justly-exasperated people.

About a week since Señor Carlos Jorge Monsalve, the Spanish editor of the Panama *Star*, while quietly walking the street late at night with three friends, was set upon and stabbed between the ribs, by a party of negroes. The man Echevarria, who used the dirk, was immediately seized by Mr. Monsalve's friends and taken to the Police station. The officer in charge placed the man in prison until the proper complaint could be made, but, to the surprise of every body, the would-be-assassin was placed at liberty by the Criminal Judge—a most notorious scoundrel by the way—at a very early hour in the morning. Mr. Monsalve, who is a Peruvian, while he was in New-York in August last, signified his intention of becoming an American citizen, and has a certificate to that effect from the proper Court. He returned to Panama very soon after, but his stay was only to be temporary. The U. S. Consul, Mr. Corwine, on learning these facts, immediately addressed Governor Calvo on the subject of the man's release, and the Governor, finding that considerable excitement existed among foreign residents on the subject, and *in view of the presence of a United States fleet in the Bay*, was constrained to order the rearrest of the assassin, and he now awaits his trial. Mr. Monsalve's wound is not dangerous, but he had a very narrow escape. As one of the editors of the *Star*, he is of course obnoxious to the party in power here, some of the officers of which have not hesitated to assassinate their political enemies under cover of the judicial ermine, and would not hesitate to stab them in the street could they do it with safety to themselves. Nevertheless, the attack on Mr. Monsalve is not considered by many as having been planned or premeditated, but only as having been the result of a drunken spree on the part of the negroes. I recount these facts now principally to show the disposition of the authorities here in regard to foreigners, and to show how little safety there would be to Americans were the United States fleet withdrawn.

The United States sloop-of-war *John Adams*, Captain Hoff, sails to-day for the United States *via* Valparaiso and St. Helena. Officers and crew all well. The *Decatur*, Commander Thatcher, will then be the only American ship in port. Now that the frigate *Independence* has gone out of service, we have on the whole Pacific Coast, including the Oceanic Islands, only the *St. Marys* and *Decatur*, with a total of 32 guns. With a thousand American ships on this ocean, whose trade is mostly with chronic revolutionary ports and countries, and in which Americans are held in no very high esteem, this would seem to be a very small complement. There is no British war-ship, for a wonder, in this port just now. At Aspinwall we have the United States steam-frigate *Wabash*, and the British have the line-of-battle steamer *Brunswick*. The *Saratoga* is at San Juan del Norte.

Our next news from Central America will be by the railroad Company's steamship *Columbus*, expected here on the 9th instant. It will probably be of great importance, as concerns the troubles between Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

Our dates from Bogota are to Oct. 10. Everything was quiet in the capital. The elections for officers in some two or three of the new Federal States had given rise to some disturbances, but there is no immediate prospect of a revolution against the actual Government. Señor Tomas C. Mosquera, surnamed the "Egotist," late of New-York, acting on his principle that it is better to rule in hell than serve in heaven, has caused himself to be named Governor of the interior Indian State of Cauca. Mr. Robert A. Joy, agent of the River Magdalena Steamboat Company, has commenced to reopen the old canal between Carthagena and the Magdalena. The Attorney-General of New-Granada has decided the Panama Railroad question against the Company. By article second of the contract, it is stipulated that at the expiration of twenty years, counting from the day on which the railroad shall have been completed and opened to public use, the Government of New-Granada may take the road and all its appurtenances at $5,000,000; in ten years longer at four millions; in forty years from the date of its completion, at two millions; and at the end of the forty-nine years' grant, the Government of New-Granada shall enter into possession gratuitously. The road was opened into public use in March, 1855, and freight and passengers have been regularly transported over it ever since. The Governor of the State of Panama, in accordance with the power vested in him, decided that the privilege should, therefore, commence on the day of the regular opening. The company, on the other hand, contend that the road was not completed in March, 1855, and that it is not yet completed. It claims the whole time granted for the building of the road, namely, eight years and four months, dating from the 15th of April, 1850, before the grant shall commence to run out—a difference of three years and five months in favor of the company. It seems to be nothing more than fair that the company should have the whole time stipulated for the completion of the road, especially as, since 1855, when it was declared opened by the Government, it has been continually solidifying it, changing portions of the track, substituting expensive iron bridges for wooden ones, building dépôts and freight-houses, etc.—all of which go greatly to enhance the value of the property to the State, when it shall come in possession of it. Indeed, the company claim that since March, 1855, it has expended $30,000 a league in bettering the road. Another consideration, also, ought to induce New-Granada to liberally construe the contract with the company, and that is, the road will, when fully completed, have cost eight millions of dollars, instead of five millions, which was the outside estimate. The first estimate was only three millions and a half.

But, after all, I suppose it will make but very little difference to the Company whether its first twenty years shall expire in 1875 or in 1878; for, before the first of these dates, the State of Panama will have cut loose from the Republic, seizing upon the material rights in the Railroad, which they will be glad to sell out to the Company at a low figure. Or, what will be still better, we may possibly get, within that time, an energetic administration in Washington, who will not let so good an opportunity slip to acquire the route as was given to General Cass by the 16th of April massacre, and which he has been humbugged out of through his own timidity, and the superior diplomacy of General Herran, the Minister of New-Granada.

F. W. R.

The Reported Massacre of English and Americans at Ningpo—How the Mistake Originated.

We find the following somewhat startling paragraph in our California exchanges, received by the *St. Louis*:

"The *Alexander* left Manila on the 16th August, a few days prior to which date a brig had arrived, after a five days' passage, from Amoy. A private letter by her was received from Manila, giving an account of the horrible massacre, by the Chinese, of all the American and English residents of Ningpo, one of the five open ports lying between Amoy and Shanghae. Our informant could furnish us with no further details, but assured us that the news is beyond all question reliable. The number of Americans and English at that port was estimated at forty, all of whom the Captain believes to have been murdered."

This is altogether incorrect and without foundation. The mistake probably arose from the fact that in the month of June last, a naval battle was fought off Ningpo between the Cantonese and Portuguese pirates, and that the latter were driven ashore and indiscriminately massacred. We have already published in this journal the particulars of that event, but the following account being more detailed and picturesque than any that has yet appeared, we give it insertion. It is from the special correspondent of the London *Times* whose letter is dated at Ningpo, Aug. 24—*some time after the massacre of Americans is reported to have taken place by our San Francisco cotemporaries*. We need scarcely say, then, that the rumor is entirely erroneous. The special correspondent of the *Times* writes:

Ningpo is still in the after-throb of great excitement. The European settlement is on the side of the river, opposite to the walled city. The hongs are not numerous nor very large, and they are mixed up with Chinese residences and large timber yards—timber is the staple of Ningpo,—and they form a rectangle, the area behind which is occupied by graves and paddyfields, but chiefly by graves. On the 26th of June a naval battle was fought in the river, and a massacre took place among the tombs. The story is somewhat out of date, but I must deal with it here, where alone I could do so upon a proper knowledge of the facts, because it is illustrative of the state of affairs we have to deal with in China. To understand this transaction we must recollect, what it is so difficult for people in England to believe, that the whole coast of China is so infested with pirates that even a fleet of fishing boats cannot venture out without armed vessels as a convoy.

The fishing boats which ply off the mouth of the river Yong pay convoy duties to the extent of $50,000 a year; and the wood junks that ply between Ningpo and Foochow and the other native craft raise the annual payment for protection to $200,000 (£70,000) annually. These figures are startling, but I have taken pains to ascertain their correctness. The vessels employed in this convoy service were Portuguese lorchas. These vessels were well armed and equipped. There were no Mandarin junks and no Portuguese ships-of-war to cope with them or control them, and they became masters of this part of the coast. It is in the nature of things that these privateers should abuse their power. They are accused of the most frightful atrocities. It is alleged that they made descents upon villages, carried off the women, murdered the men, and burnt the habitations. They became infinitely greater scourges than the pirates they were paid to repel. It is alleged, also, that complaints to the Portuguese Consul were vain, that Portuguese sailors taken red-handed and handed over to this consul were suffered to escape from the consular prison. Rightly or wrongly, the Chinese thought that the Consul was in complicity with the ruffians who were acting both as convoy and as pirates. The convictions of the English and French residents at Ningpo do not differ from those of the Chinese; and although, having no means of guarding my inquiries with the securities of a judicial investigation, I am unwilling to make any strong assertion, I think I may reasonably say that the honor of the Government of Portugal is so compromised that European nations, for common character sake, should require it to institute a searching examination into the conduct of this official.

The leader of the pirate fleet was—I am going back now to a time three years ago—a Cantonese named A'Pak. The authorities at Ningpo, in their weakness, determined to make terms with him rather than submit to the tyranny of the Portuguese. A'Pak was made a Mandarin of the third class; and his fleet—not altogether taken into Government pay, for that the Chinese could not afford—was nominally made over to A'Pak's brother, a gentleman with a long name, which I cannot remember. This fleet, now turned nominally honest, began to compete with the Portuguese for the convoy business; and, their business being now tolerably respectable, they were joined by several English, American and French deserters from ships-of-war and merchant vessels. This has been the position of the two parties for the last three years.

The fishermen and carrying junks, glad to be rid of the Portuguese yoke, gradually transferred their custom to the Cantonese fleet, and the Portuguese, hungry and furious, became more active in their piracies, and attacked the Cantonese ships when they could get them at an advantage, and murdered their crews with circumstances of great atrocity. The Cantonese do not look upon the Portuguese as Europeans. They have not the same fear of them. They can fight them man to man. Macao would have been taken by the Chinese long since, had they not dreaded the interference of the other Western Powers. After a few of these very sanguinary provocations, A'Pak—not, it is believed, without the concurrence of the Toutai of Ningpo, determined to destroy this Portuguese convoy fleet.

For this purpose A'Pak's brother collected his snake boats and convoy junks from along the whole coast, and assembled about 20 of them, and perhaps 500 men. The Portuguese were not long hearing of these preparations, but they seem to have been struck with panic. Some of their vessels went south, some were taken at the mouth of the river. Seven lorchas took refuge up the river opposite the Portuguese Consulate. The sailors on board these lorchas landed some of their big guns, and put the Consulate in a state of defence, and perhaps hoped that the neighborhood of the European houses and the character of the Consulate would prevent an attack. Not so. On the day I have above mentioned the Canton fleet came up the river. The Portuguese Consul immediately fled. The lorchas fired one broadside at them as they approached, and then deserted their vessels and made for the shore. About 200 Cantonese, accompanied by a few Europeans, followed these 140 Portuguese and Manila men ashore. A fight took place in the streets. It was of very short duration, for the Portuguese behaved in the most dastardly manner. The Manila men showed some spirit, but the Portuguese could not even persuade themselves to fight for their lives behind the walls of their Consulate. The fortified house was taken and sacked by these Chinamen, the Portuguese were pursued among the tombs where they sought refuge, and 40 of them were shot down or hunted and butchered with spears.

The *Capricieuse*, French frigate, now came up the river, fired upon the Cantonese who were sacking the Consul's house, and put an end to the conflict. The French captain received on board the Portuguese Consul, not, I am told, with great cordiality, and also the fugitives who had escaped the massacre. The latter he conveyed as prisoners to Macao, to be tried as pirates.

Merciless as this massacre was, and little as is the choice between the two sets of combatants, it must be owned that the Cantonese acted with purpose and discipline. Three trading Portuguese lorchas which lay in the river with their flags flying were not molested; and no European, not a Portuguese, was even insulted by the infuriate butchers. The stories current of Souero and his Portuguese followers rivaled the worst of the tales of the buccaneers, and public opinion in Ningpo and the foreign settlement was strongly in favor of the Cantonese. The Chinamen lost only two Chinese. One vagabond Englishman fighting on their side was shot by a Manila man.

After the departure of the *Capricieuse* the Portuguese brig-of-war, the *Mondego*, came up the river, accompanied by about 12 Portuguese lorchas, and made formal demands of the Toutai that the captured lorchas should be restored and other restitution made. The Toutai replied that the two convoy fleets must settle their own quarrels, for he had nothing to do with them. The Portuguese and the Cantonese then made ready for a fight, and the general opinion was that Cantonese would have again been victorious. Meanwhile, however, Commodore Dew in the *Nimrod* had steamed up the river. He sent a message to the Portuguese Commander to say that his instructions were to remain entirely neutral, and if the brig was about to attack he would move his ship out of the line of fire, but that if the *Nimrod* or the houses of British residents on the river were struck by shot it would be his duty to interfere. The *Mondego* and her concert lorchas immediately departed for Shanghai. The Canton fleet is still either engaged in convoying or at anchor in the river; and, to the great comfort of the merchants and the missionaries, so also is the *Nimrod*.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Tuesday, Nov. 17.

United States District Court.—Nos. 13, 31, 24, 25, 41, 46, 48, 19, 37, 8, 21, 90, 14, 27, 6, 38, 39.

SUPREME COURT.—Circuit.—Nov. 16.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

THE CANGEMI CASE.

The People vs. *Cangemi.*—This case was brought on for a second trial this morning. A panel of one thousand jurors were impanneled. The doors between the Circuit and Marine Court rooms were thrown open, and both rooms were thronged with the Jurors and spectators, though not much excitement was manifested. Cangemi was present, and did not seem to have suffered much from his confinement. A large number of jurors were called, but nearly all had formed some opinion in regard to the case. Andrew Kyle, No. 70 West Thirty-first-street, cigar dealer, and William Sampson, No. 416 Third-avenue, baker, were enrolled. Much discussion ensued on each juror, and triers finally were appointed consisting of the first two Jurors. Ignatz Stein, No. 89 Avenue D, Cyrus Schoonmaker, No. 70 Fourth-street, builder, Dennis Sadlier, publisher, Harlem; Abner Tenure, No. 108 Second-avenue; Benjamin R. Spencer, No. 193 Bleecker-street; Elias Davison, No. 141 Twenty-fifth-street; Philip W. Randall, No. 516 Grand-street; C. V. B. Ostrander, No. 26 West Twenty-seventh-street; Benjamin W. Merriam, No. 290 Fifth-avenue; James P. Pond, No. 36 Clinton-place.

The impannelling of the Jury was completed at 3 o'clock precisely. Mr. Phillips, acting as the District-Attorney, then presented the case to the Jury, detailing the substance of the charge at some length.

The first witness called was *Daniel Underhill*, the patrolman, who first discovered Anderson after he was shot. His testimony was essentially the same as given on the previous trial.

The hearing was continued until quite late into the evening, but nothing new was elicited.

Before Hon. Justices Mitchell, Clerke, and Peabody.

THE LOWBER CLAIM.

Robert W. Lowber vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York.*—This case was argued at the General Term, yesterday, on an appeal from Judge Roosevelt's decision at the Special Term, granting the motion to open the judgment against Lowber, and allow the defendants to put in a defence.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

AN ATTORNEY'S CONJUGAL TROUBLES—A RICH AFFIDAVIT.

Horatio Simms vs. *Marcus Monck.*—The plaintiff in this action, an attorney at law, seeks to recover $10,000 damages from the defendant, for alleged criminal connection with Simms' wife. On the 6th instant Mr Simms' appeared before Judge Clerke, and upon affidavits showing the circumstances of the case, the Judge granted an order of arrest against Monck, holding him to bail in the sum of $4,000. On Saturday Joseph Gutman, Jr., counsel for Monck, appeared before Judge Roosevelt, with the intention of getting his client's bail reduced, or the order of arrest vacated. Mr. Simms, who appeared in his own behalf, consented to reduce the bail to $2,000, and an order was entered accordingly.

The order of arrest granted by Judge Clerke was based upon several affidavits, among which was that of Mr. Simms himself. It was set forth that on the 1st of April, 1856, he was in the enjoyment of the comfort, consortship and society of Amy M. Simms, his wife; that the defendant came to his house, No. 133 Clinton-place, and called for her; that after a few moments conversation with her, he induced her to go out with him, and they were gone about an hour and a half. On returning, she was highly incensed with Simms, saying that Monck had promised to be her friend; advised her to leave him (Simms) and commence a suit against him, and get a separation, so that he could not follow her when she went out with Monck; that, on the 30th March, Simms was peacefully passing through Fulton-street, following his wife, and seeing Monck have hold of her, told him to let go of her, whereupon Monck threatened to knock his (Simms') brains out if he did not go away. Monck still retaining his hold upon the lady, Simms again told him to let go of her, whereupon Monck raised his cane and struck Simms two or three blows, inflicting a severe wound over his right eye, "which would have been much more injured had it not been for Simms' hat, which was thereby spoiled," also injuring his left hand, so that for several days he was denied the use of the same; that one Edward A. Looney, partner of Monck, was with the latter at the time of the assault, and was walking on the other side of Simms' wife; that since last March he has watched around Monck's place of business, and has seen Monck and his wife (whom Monck professed to employ in writing) come out of the building about dusk together; that at various times he watched around Monck's room door, when all had left the building, and on two or three occasions for several minutes heard noise and talking in the room; and that afterward, on each occasion, he saw his wife and Monck come out together, lock the door, and talk together and lean against one another in the manner known as "Polka" walk, or fashion; that on the 7th of July last, as he was walking through the Park, following his wife, going through a small gate, Monck, who was behind him, rushed through, at the same time pushing him, and striking him several blows with his cane, cutting through his hat and inflicting a slight cut on the top of his head; that Looney was several rods in advance, escorting Simms' wife, and he also threatened to "mash" Simms if he followed his wife any more; that in January Simms met defendant carrying Mrs. Simms in his arms across the street, under the pretence that the snow was deep, whereas there was a well beaten path, upon which Simms accosted him, saying that the woman he carried was his wife, to which the other replied that if she was he could see no harm in helping her across the street; that Monck made her many presents by which means he "enticed her to improprieties, step by step, to her present degraded condition"; that on the 15th of August he followed his wife and Monck to Harlem, to a hotel kept by William B. Little, where Monck procured a room for a "gentleman and his lady," stating that they had been traveling and wished to retire; that after they had gone to the room, Little was informed that the woman was Simms' wife, which annoyed him very much, and he set himself about looking into the matter; so going up to the door he listened and heard "the guilty individuals talking about 'Love in a Cottage,'" &c.; that it was not deemed expedient to disturb them then, for he wanted a witness to identify her; so starting to New-York, he procured a person who knew her, and returned to Harlem, arriving at eight o'clock A. M.; they stationed themselves so as to command a view of the stairs, and shortly afterwards "the aforesaid guilty individuals" came down gaily, side by side, into the back room, where she was fully identified by his witness; that he (Simms) has ever essayed to treat his wife with kindness and endeavored to win her to her duty, and would have succeeded, had it not been for the intermeddling of Monck, who seduced her from him; that shortly after the affair at Harlem Monck ceased to detain the woman at his office till late, but arranged it for her to go away early; that he now goes over to the house where she has been for many months past, staying with her mother in Fifth-street, Brooklyn, and passes for her husband, "all of which," Simms declares, "is the most barefaced, willful, unprincipled and persisted-in course of injury and violation of rights that he has known of, and that, too, aside from his personal feelings, as the wronged and injured party."

The affidavit of Lucy Ann Johnson sets forth that she knows Simms' wife by sight; that she observed much familiarity between her and Monck, and has several times heard the latter address her as "Amy, my dear," and "My dear Amy;" that she heard them sing and laugh together, and heard "a noise as of kissing while in the act of hugging;" saw him kiss her in his office.

The remainder of Lucy's affidavit and the affidavits of Mr. Little and Emeline Haight are corroborative of Mr. Simms' statement.

In re Jane Martins.—Case referred.

Edward Fox vs. *Wm. B. Laurence.*—Motion granted.

MARINE COURT—Special Term—Nov. 16.

Before Judge Thompson.

DEFAMATION OF CHARACTER.

Roswall Green vs. *John Henry Hobart Brown*—This was a suit for slander brought by the plaintiff who is a warden and vestryman of the Episcopal Church in Brooklyn known as the "Free Church of the Good Angels," against Mr. Brown, who is Rector of the same church. The charge was that, in June last the deponent stated to several officials and members of his Church, the following: "When Green left the City he went to Virginia as his brother's agent to purchase certain mining-lands, his brother furnishing the money for that purpose. Green purchased the lands in his own name, and was endeavoring to hold the same for his own benefit and defraud his brother out of it. Green's acts have been of such a character that the proceedings his brother has instituted against him, or was about to, would result in his being sent to State Prison in a very few days, and for all he could learn he richly deserved it." The plaintiff claimed that the position of the defendant gave great weight to his words, and that he had in consequence sustained damages to the amount of $500. The defendant demurred to the complaint on the ground that it did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. Judgment for the plaintiff with permission to the defendant to answer on judgment of costs.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Brooklyn Nov. 16.

Before Judge Birdseye.

DECISIONS.

Horace W. S. Cleveland vs. *Samuel N. Burrill.*—Judgment for plaintiff, directing a specific performance by defendant of his contract for the purchase of lands on terms stated in opinion.

A Court of Equity may compel a purchaser of lands specifically to perform his contract of purchase, although the lands are situated abroad, and the contract was made, and was to have been performed abroad, and the plaintiff, the vendor, is a non-resident, the defendant being duly served with process and subjection to jurisdiction.

Where a purchaser of lands has entered into possession, and received their rents and profits, in an action for specific performance, he will be required to pay interest on the purchase money, if the vendor is not in fault for the delay.

The Citizens' Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Association vs. *Epenetus Webster and others.*—Judgment for plaintiffs for foreclosure and sale of mortgaged premises, on terms stated in opinion.

A bond and mortgage to a company organized under the "Act for the incorporation of building, mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Associations," passed April 10, 1851, is not void for usury, by reason of a provision securing the payment of interest upon the premiums paid on the purchase or redemption of shares.

The provisions in the articles of Association of the plaintiffs respecting the fines for the non-payment of dues, are not so excessive or unreasonable as to warrant the Court in declaring a bond and mortgage given pursuant to those provisions void, either in whole or in part.

Loftis Wood vs. *The Poughkeepsie Mutual Fire Insurance Company.*—Certificate of facts found on trial, completed and signed.

The City Sexton of Chicago Robbing Graves.—Great excitement has been produced in Chicago by the detection of Martin Quinlan, the city sexon—a Catholic Irish Democratic office-holder—in the act of rifling the graves of the dead, and shipping them off in wagons. Eli York, a medical student, who resides in Southern Illinois, was arrested at the same time, but Dr. Brainard, the President of the Medical College, became bail for him. It is supposed that Quinlan has been, for a long time, in the practice of robbing graves, and selling the bodies to the Medical College. As long as two years ago, a stranger having died in Chicago, with considerable money about him, persons afterwards came on to recognize him, but on opening his grave it was found empty. Supposing they had opened the wrong one, another was tried, and so on till nine were opened, and all found empty.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for New-York Times*

New-York, Monday, Nov. 16, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Inactive and languid. Pearls $6 37½@$6 50; Pots, $7 12½@$7 25 ₩ 100 ℔s.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The Boston market continues very tame. With the West and South trade is almost suspended. There is a moderate New-England business doing, and the New-England trade is likely to be quite light for the present. For California there has been more inquiry than for some time past. The shipments to that market for some months have been comparatively light, and the last advices reported a better demand for goods, at improved prices, with a fair stock. Among the manufacturers there is scarcely anything doing, and the number of workmen out of employment is unusually large. In Lynn and some of the large towns there is already some excitement among the workmen, and meetings are held to devise measures to meet the hard Winter and hard times. The losses of the manufacturers have been very large for a year or two past, and many of them are so crippled in their resources that they have been compelled to stop; but those who have the means might, we think, with safety turn out a moderate amount of goods for Spring sales, especially as leather of all kinds has now reached a comparatively low point, and labor can evidently be obtained much cheaper than for some years past. The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-House has been as follows:

	1857.	1856.
For the week, cases	1,517	2,884
Since Jan. 1	216,949	206,070
Total	218,466	208,954

COFFEE—Dull and heavy. Java, 16c.@16½c.; Maracaibo, 10¾c.@12c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11c.; St. Domingo, 9¾c.; Native Ceylon, 13c. cash, and Laguayra at 10¾c.@12c.

COTTON—Continues scarce and quiet, at irregular quotations.

COPPER—100,000 ℔s. Pig were purchased in Boston, last week, at 24c. ₩ ℔., 6 months credit, for export.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is less freely offered and in pretty active request at somewhat firmer prices. Sales 13,600 bbls.:

Common to good Superfine State	$4 85@$5 00
Extra State	5 05@ 5 25
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 85@ 5 00
Superfine Ohio	5 00@ 5 15
Fancy Ohio	5 20@ 5 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 10@ 6 50
Extra Ohio	5 50@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 35@ 5 45
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 75@ 8 00

Canadian is brisker and firmer. Sales 1,100 bbls. common to choice extra, at $5 05@$6 65 ₩ bbl. Southern Flour is decidedly more active and is advancing. The transactions include 4,800 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at from $5 15@$7 25 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet and languid at $3 50@$4 75 ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $3 50 for Jersey, and $3 65@$3 70 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. The supply is moderate. Buckwheat Flour, $2 12½@$2 37½ ₩ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat is salable and firm. The transactions since our last consist of 54,300 bushels, including prime White Western, at $1 50; ordinary to fair Red do., at 98c.@$1 12; ordinary to fair White Southern at $1 40@$1 45; and Red do. $1 28, ₩ bushel. Corn is scarce and wanted at advancing prices. Sales 23,500 bushels at 80c.@81½c. for mixed Western, in store and delivered, ₩ bushel. Rye, Barley and Barley Malt are unchanged. Oats are in fair request and are steady, at 45c.@47c. for Western; 43c.@45c. for State; 38c.@42c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and 30c.@40c. for Southern, ₩ bushel. The Hudson River boats brought down during the last 48 hours 13,500 bbls. Flour, 150,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, and 8,500 bushels Oats.

HAY—Sales 650 bales North River at 55c.@60c. cash, ₩ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Quiet at old figures; 5c.@8c. cash, ₩ ℔.

IRON—Unaltered.

LEAD—Has not varied.

LIME—Rockland: 80c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—Appears in moderate demand, at our quotations. Porto Rico, 25c.@30c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 20c.@25c.; New-Orleans, 35c.@40c., ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are generally inactive, at about previous rates. Small sales Spirits Turpentine, at 40c.@41c., cash, ₩ gallon.

OILS—Linseed is heavy and languid, at 56c.@58c. cash, for large and small lots, ₩ gallon. Nothing really new in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more sought after at former rates; sales 700 bbls., in lots, at $19 50@$19 75 for old Mess; $19 75@$20 for new do.; $18 25@$18 50 for thin Mess; and $17 for Prime, ₩ barrel. Cut Meats are in light supply and demand, at 9¼c.@10¼c. for new pickled Hams, and 8c.@8¼c. for Shoulders ₩ ℔. Bacon 10c.@13c. ₩ ℔. Lard appears unchanged. The transactions since our last embrace 260 bbls. fair to prime, at 12c.@13c., ₩ ℔. Beef is dull and heavy. The transactions since our last consist of 125 bbls., in lots, at $14 for new repacked Western Mess; $15 for new extra do.; $9 50@$10 50 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. prime, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $22@$25 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams $14 50@$17 ₩ bbl. Butter is dull, and down to 12c.@17c. for Ohio; 15c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@25c. for prime to choice do. ₩ ℔. Cheese is heavy and languid at 6c.@8c., for common to prime, ₩ ℔.

RICE—Appears in slack demand at steady prices: $2 75@$3 75 for inferior to choice, ₩ 100 ℔s.

SEEDS—8,200 bags Calcutta Linseed were sold in Boston last week, including 2,200 at $1 25 each, and 6,000 at $1 35, 90 days with interest, ₩ bushel.

SPICES—2,000 mats Cassia changed hands in Boston last week on private terms.

SUGARS—The demand is good and prices are sustained. Sales 1,150 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico mainly at from 5½c.@8¾c. ₩ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 8,000 ℔s. Prime at 9¼c.9½c., cash. ₩ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 600 bbls. Ohio and Prison, at 23c.@23½c., cash, ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A little more activity was reported at our quotations. For Liverpool: Cotton, ⅛d.@3-16d. ₩ ℔.; Flour, 2s.@2s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 8d.@9d. ₩ bush.; Resin, 2s.@2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ₩ tc.; and heavy goods, 24s.@25s. ₩ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, PLEASANTLY located up-town, in a large house, with modern conveniences, having more room than they use, would add to their family circle a gentleman and lady, or two gentlemen, who can appreciate a quiet home with people who have business of their own, and know how to mind it. For terms, references, &c., address UP-TOWN, Box No. 1,179 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN may now procure handsome rooms, with permanent board, where the comforts of a genteel home may be enjoyed, at moderate terms; house first-class, containing all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 3 Ashland-place, second door from Greenwich-av. Access by 6th-av. cars and Amity st. stages.

BOARDING.—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM WITH board for a gentleman and his wife, in a plain American family, where few boarders are taken; also, a furnished room for a party of young gentlemen who would room together. Terms moderate. Apply at 5 Laight-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in 14th-st., in a first-class house, would let, with board, a parlor and bedroom on second floor, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman. Address HOME, Box No. 2,387 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND several single gentlemen, can be accommodated at No. 11 West 11th-st.; first-class house and moderate terms.

BOARDING.—A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM to let with board to two gentlemen in a private family. Apply at No. 141 West 34th st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY HAVING more room than they require, would let one room with or without board. Apply at No. 6 1st-st.

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily will let a suite of furnished rooms on the second floor, with large private parlor, to a family of first-class boarders or two gentlemen and wives. Apply at No. 42 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. References exchanged.

NO. 36 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET, MURRAY HILL.—A suit of rooms on second floor—a very pleasant parlor and other rooms, in a first-class house, occupied by the family of a clergyman; with or without partial and privatte table. Madison-avenue stages pass near the door.

NO. 107 CLINTON-PLACE, (EIGHTH-ST.,) between 5th and 6th avs. Very desirable and well-furnished front rooms (parlor and bedroom) on third floor can be had, with board, in this convenient and pleasant location, if applied for immediately. Dinner at 6. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

NO. 143 MADISON-STREET—A BACK room on the third floor to let, with board for two friends wishing to room together, will be let on moderate terms to suitable parties; gas and water in the room; house heated by furnace; bath in the house. Apply as above. References exchanged.

NO. 39 WEST-SIXTEENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—An elegant suite of rooms on second floor; also single rooms, may be had, with board. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

NO. 18 TENTH-STREET. — A SUITE OF rooms or room and bedroom, for a family or single gentleman, may be had, with the comforts of home. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—THREE MINUTES' walk from Wall or South-st. ferry. Two gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms in a private family, with partial board. Apply at No. 44 Joralemon-st. The best of reference given and the same required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NEAR THE CITY Hall; a large front room, well furnished, for a gentleman and wife, or two singlemen, to let with board in a private family. Address, with real name and place of business, J. S. OGILVIE, *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries; handsome modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood. Terms moderate. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with board and separate rooms in a private family at No. 11 Tillary-st., near Fulton.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE, PLEASant front room, at No. 229 Hicks-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with board and separate rooms in a private family, at No. 11 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WITH his wife, and a single gentleman, desire to obtain board and pleasant apartments with a private family, living in good style, and between 4th and 6th avs., not much above Madison-square. Any gentleman's family having the rooms to spare may add a very desirable party to their circle. The very best City references given and required. Boarding-house keepers will please not answer. Address HOME, Box No. 2,501 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED, IN BROOKLYN—BY A gentleman and wife, in a private family; would prefer there being no other boarders; terms must be moderate, and location pleasant; not more than 10 or 15 minutes from Fulton or South Ferries. Address, with full particulars, stating terms, &c., S., Box No. 1,407 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED—IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKlyn, with unfurnished rooms, by a gentleman, his wife and a single gentleman, in a private family of the first class, (no other boarders preferred;) terms not to exceed $14 per week for the three; references unexceptionable, the applicants being such as the most fastidious would approve of. Address HERMAN, *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO GENTLEMEN, with their wives, one infant and nurse, between Bleecker and 40th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. References exchanged. Address, with location and terms, W. W. N., *Times* office.

BOARD WANTED—IN AN AMERICAN PRIvate family of respectability, for a gentleman, wife and daughter six years old. Terms must be moderate. Address PROVIDENCE, Jr., through the Broadway Post-Office, till Nov. 20.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEman, between Bleecker and 20th sts. and 2d and 8th avs., for $3½ per week. Unexceptionable reference given and required. Address K. S., *Times* office.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with board at No. 145 Clinton, near Grand-st.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—TWO GENtlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, at No. 109 Washington-st., only three squares from the ferry.

WANTED—BOARD, IN A RESPECTABLE FAMily, for three persons, between 20th and 50th sts., and Broadway and 9th-av. Terms must be moderate. Address G. N., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED.—WILL TAKE TO BOARD IN A PRIvate family, two children. Good religious instruction. Apply at No. 333 Broadway, second floor.

WANTED—A HOME IN A RESPECTABLE FAMily, where instruction in mathematics, &c., Latin, Greek, French, Spanish or English would be taken in full or part payment. Address S. C. S., *Times* Office.

PERSONS WISHING TO BE RELIEVED from household cares and extra expenses connected therewith, may hear of a gentleman and wife who will take charge of house and board the parties for the same. Address U., *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OF TWO PERSONS, have a furnished room on third story, with gas, &c., to rent, to a gentleman. References given and required. Any note addressed to D., No. 455 3d-av., will be promptly attended to.

ROOMS TO LET.—A SMALL FAMILY HAVING more room than they require, would let one or two rooms to single gentlemen, with breakfast if required. Apply at No. 215 Bleecker-st.

CORTLANDT-STREET HOTEL,
NO. 28 CORTLANDT-STREET.
BOARD REDUCED FROM $2 TO $1 50 PER DAY.
J. S. STEBBINS, Proprietor.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FARMERS' CLUB.—Regular meeting at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Nov. 17, at noon. Subject—*Small Fruits—The Potato and Fertilizers*. Dr. Beck has been pleased to prepare some remarks on guano and its effects. Some interesting translations will be read. Strangers are always especially invited. Admission free to all. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

N. B.—A remarkable squash from Japan will be on the table.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and seamstress; understands dressmaking, embroidery, and all kinds of family sewing. Would go as laundress or waitress; very capable of either, or of any kind of up-stairs work. No objections to the country. Best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 73 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, WHO IS FULLY competent and of long experience, and understands all kinds of family sewing, a situation in a family. Has no objection to take care of a few children, or will take work by the day or week. Notes will be punctually answered. Apply at No. 704 8th-av., between 48th and 49th sts., in the dry goods store

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUATION as regular waitress and chambermaid; assists with the washing, or as regular chambermaid; gives five years' City reference; wages $6. Also, her cousin, as plain cook or general servant; makes excellent bread, washes and irons well, or as children's nurse and seamstress; makes children's clothes; wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN A SITUation as regular laundress, does up linens in style, all sorts of shirt ironing, table linen, in a private family, or boarding-house. City or country; wages $6 to $7. Also, a regular seamstress, cuts and can make children's clothes and shirts neatly, wages $6, $2 a week. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., or send a note.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS NURSE AND SEAMstress, by a very experienced girl, who can tend an infant from its birth; would travel with a lady; also as a good cook and to wash and iron, as chambermaid and waiter, and to do general housework in the City or country, by tidy, active young women. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHO HAS had long experience in City and country, a situation as meat and pastry cook; would go as laundress, in which she excels, or has no objection to go as cook, washer and ironer; her wages formerly has been from $10 to $12 per month; will take now in a steady place $6 or $7. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or would have no objection to do general housework in a small family; is a good baker. Can give the best City reference. Call to-day at No. 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, ACTIVE man as groom, or groom and coachman; one who has experience from the earliest period of life, which will be seen by testimonials and reference from highly respectable families, and will be found both trustworthy and obliging. Has no objection to town or country. Address M. H., No. 79 Bleecker-st., saddle store, or at the *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERIcan woman, as first-rate cook, understands pastry, soups and desserts of all kinds, either in a private family or a respectable boarding house. Best of City reference given if required. Call or address at No. 25 Spring-st., near the Bowery. Can be seen until suited.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; the best of reference from her last place, where she has lived four years. Can be seen for three days, by calling at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN, UPWARDS OF 30, with A No. 1 references, desires employment; can do anything from sawing wood, handling a team of horses, up to single entry book-keeping. Now, gentlemen, talk fast, and among some of you set me to work. Address HUNTER, this office.

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation in a private family; is a good plain cook and a good laundress, or would do the work of a small family; good City references. Call at No. 88 East 16th-st., in the fancy store, between 3d and 4th avs., for 2 days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble Protestant girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter; both have excellent recommendations. Apply for two days at W. W. CAIN'S, No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman; understands dressmaking, hairdressing, and all kinds of family sewing; no objections to do chamberwork; good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 261 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first class waitress; would have no objection to chamberwork if required, or assist with children. Has the best of City reference. Call or address No. 97 12th-st., west of 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman or farmer; understands his business thoroughly; can produce the very best kind of reference. Address Box No. 1,960 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl, as chambermaid or waitress, or to mind children and do plain sewing, or do plain cooking, or to wash and iron. Call at No 97 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen for two days, top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; would assist with the chamberwork, or grown children. Good City references given. Call for 2 days at the Bond-st. House, room No. 22.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, as cook; is an excellent cook and good baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 148 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as a good plain sewer. Can be seen at her present employer's No. 38 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 148 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THE VERY BEST OF female servants, both white and colored, who are willing to work for any wages, for the sake of homes during the hard times. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation as professed cook. Best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 145 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER.—A WIDOWER, REsiding a short distance from the City, is desirous of meeting with an intelligent and respectable middle-aged woman to take charge of his house; he has four children between the ages of 4 and 11. To a person competent to undertake the duties, at a reasonable remuneration, a comfortable home can be secured. Address T. H., at the office.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN SEAMSTRESS—ONE who would be willing to devote a portion of her time to housework, and have no objection to go a short distance from the City, and be satisfied with a moderate compensation, may find a good home for the Winter, by addressing a note to M. M. GRAY, Broadway Post-Office.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A VERY respectable German woman as seamstress; one who is capable of teaching the German language to children would be preferred. Good references will be required. Apply at No. 31 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

JOHN YOUNG COULD NOT ALWAYS supply all who called for servant girls, but now he can, and any who may have paid and was disappointed may now be suited, without charge, at the old Protestant Employment Office, No. 6 6th-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, ACTIVE BOY, 16 OR 18 years of age, who understands grooming horses, to go to the country. Apply at No. 127 9th-st., between 8 and 10 o'clock A. M., or 5 and 6 P. M.

WANTED—A BOY IN A LAW OFFICE. WAGES $1 50 a week. Apply at No. 51 Liberty-st., 4th story.

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GREAT REDUCTION.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
AT GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH.

The subscriber is now selling his stock of WATCHES AND JEWELRY At a great REDUCTION in PRICES, being fully 30 per cent. below the usual retail prices.

Gold English Patent Levers, full jeweled, for gentlemen	$60,	usual price $85
Gold English Patent Levers, full jeweled, for gentlemen	$50,	usual price $70
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$45,	usual price $75
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$45,	usual price $63
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$35,	usual price $50
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$25,	usual price $35
Beautiful Gold Lepine Watches, 4 holes jeweled	$20,	usual price $30
Silver English Patent Levers	$20,	usual price $30
Silver English Patent Levers	$28,	usual price $42

WATCHES EXCHANGED.
GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

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ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
NO. 261 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.,
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THE BEST MAKERS KNOWN.
All Goods
WARRANTED.
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WORTH OF
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ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
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OF
BEAUTIFUL, NEW AND
FASHIONABLE JEWELRY,
GENUINE AND WARRANTED,
For
IMMEDIATE SALE,
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ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

The New-York Times

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 17, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents; Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

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To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

The Times for Europe.

The British mail steamer *Canada* leaves Boston to-morrow for Liverpool. The foreign mails in this City will close at the Post-Office at 12 o'clock M. for the Railroad train, and at 2½ P. M. for the steamboat. The NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE will be ready for delivery this morning, in wrappers or otherwise.

☞ JOHN H. TYSON, New-Brunswick, N. J., will furnish the DAILY, WEEKLY or SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The screw steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool on the 4th inst. arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. She left Liverpool on the same day that the *Ariel* left Southampton. Financial affairs in England were not quite so favorable as at the departure of the *Arabia*. We again present, this morning, a variety of articles from foreign journals on the great monetary pressure, as the most interesting topic of the day. We also copy from the London *Times* a graphic account of the failure to launch the *Great Eastern*. The attempt will be renewed on the 2d of December next. The Mexican Envoy at Paris has prepared a detailed history of the quarrel between the Republic and Spain. We have given among our foreign news an abstract of this important document.

The steamship *St. Louis*, with the California mails of Oct. 20, and $1,176,086 in treasure, arrived at this port yesterday morning. Our California advices are ten days later. We publish, elsewhere, a thrilling account of the massacre of one hundred emigrants from Missouri and Arkansas by a party of Indians, at a place called Santa Clara Cañon, about 300 miles from Salt Lake City. It is supposed that the atrocious deed was done under Mormon instigation. In San Francisco, on the 17th ult., the Executive Committee issued an Address to the General Committee of Vigilance, stating that they had resolved to remove all penalties attached to the sentences of banishment. The reason given by the Committee for adopting this course is, that the local government is one which will punish all criminals, and they do not seek to interfere with its prerogative. From Oregon we learn that the Convention has adjourned, and has adopted the new constitution by a considerable majority. Its Pro-Slavery proclivities will, it is thought, insure its rejection by the people. There is nothing of importance from New-Granada, and no later news to report either from Central or South America by this arrival.

The Washington correspondent of the Associated Press states that the Treaty with Nicaragua was probably signed yesterday at the State Department by General CASS and Señor YRISARRI. This statement, however, our own correspondent pronounces premature, though the arrangement undoubtedly is on the eve of being consummated. The Transit Route, according to the provisions of the Treaty, is to be protected by United States troops, in the event of Nicaragua being unable to do so, and a free port is guaranteed at each end of the line. No company is protected by name, but the Treaty provides for the protection of any company having a valid grant from Nicaragua.

The official returns of the New-York election are not all in. The vote of this City is not yet canvassed, the Supervisors' allotted ten days (for which they draw pay) not having expired. The official tables cannot, therefore, be published complete. The Legislature is at last decided. The Republicans elect 16 Senators and 61 Assemblymen. Two American Senators are chosen, and 14 Democratic. There are 59 Democratic Assemblymen and 8 Americans.

In the Board of Aldermen last evening, there was a long debate on the majority and minority reports on the removal of the places for the landing of steamboats. The subject was finally postponed to Thursday next.

The joint Committee of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen deputed to superintend the arrangements of the inauguration of the WORTH Monument and the transfer of the remains of the late Major General from Greenwood Cemetery on the 25th instant, have undertaken their task in a manner evincing the highest appreciation of the value of a solemnity so truly national. The 71st Regiment will be detailed. The President of the United States is invited, and very probably the day will be one of marked interest in our City annals.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, when Supervisor BLUNT presented two communications—one offering to furnish any number of glass ballot-boxes for 18 cents per pound, (15 pounds of glass in each box;) and another offering to furnish 4,000, or any other number, of iron ballot-boxes for $1 18 each. Meaning $2 70 for the glass, and $1 18 for the iron frame of each box. Or for ballot-boxes, the same as used at the last election, $3 88 each. The bill for those used at the late election charges at the rate of $15 each. A communication was received from the Board of Education, showing that their estimate for 1858 is $1,126 13, which was referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes. The Board adjourned to Thursday next.

The Board of County Canvassers were in session yesterday, their sixth day. The official return is complete, with the exception of the vote of one Ward. They will, probably, close their labors to-day. They are paid this year only for ten days' sessions; heretofore they have been paid for all the time they would sit, and have seldom got off under less than a month. By the way, the dinner bill last year was $800, which they never yet have paid for. This year they dine on the European plan, and foot their own bills.

The week opened, yesterday, with renewed vigor in the General Markets for the leading kinds of Breadstuffs. Flour, Wheat and Corn were more sought after,—and factors had any existing advantage. Provisions and Groceries appeared essentially unaltered. Cotton was scarce, quiet and unsettled in price. Rather more animation was discernible in the freighting business.

The sale of bread by weight engaged the attention of the Board of Councilmen, last night, on the bringing up of the report of the Special Committee on that subject. Two or three members of the Board thought that the management of such new department ought not to be left with the City Inspector. A communication was received from DANIEL D. CONOVER in reply to an inquiry from the Board as to suspended contract work. That gentleman furnished such explanations as are in his power, stating that he cannot fully account for the suspensions of work at present. The rest of the proceedings of the Board were of a formal character.

In the Supreme Court yesterday, Judge DAVIES granted an injunction against paying for the glass ballot boxes bought by the Police Commissioners of S. C. JOLLIE, and used at the last election. The application alleges that 4,000 of these boxes were bought, when only 1,740 were needed,—that fifteen dollars each were paid when they cost less than five,—that the pretext that they were patented was untrue, and that the real parties to the fraudulent transaction and the sharers of its profits were Mayor WOOD and his brother BENJAMIN. The hearing of the case will probably reveal some very curious facts connected with the City Government.

The Collins steamship *Adriatic* returned yesterday from an engineer's trial trip. She has been out three days, having left on Friday morning. Her behavior at sea is said to have been perfectly satisfactory. The highest speed attained was nearly eighteen knots an hour, against tide. The *Adriatic* will sail for Liverpool on Saturday.

Rev. THEODORE CUYLER delivered last night in Market-street Church a lecture on "London," which was listened to by a large and most attentive audience. He described the most prominent traits of European life, as observed in the metropolis of the Old World, and took advantage of the occasion to inculcate a high moral lesson as to the vanity of worldly aspirations.

The Cangemi case was brought on, yesterday, before Judge DAVIES. By 3 o'clock the necessary Jurors were obtained, and Mr. Phillips, acting as the District-Attorney, presented the case to the Jury. The trial will be essentially the same as the previous one. The hearing will be continued day and evening until finished.

Yesterday, in the Court of Sessions, a lawyer named FENNO moved for the appointment of a special District-Attorney to try a charge of issuing fraudulent shares on the Pennsylvania Coal Company, made against ERASTUS B. ROBERTS and SHEPHERD T. LIPPINCOTT, on the ground that the District-Attorney, Mr. HALL, had neglected to bring forward the case for trial, and was unqualified to conduct the prosecution. Mr. HALL explained the circumstances of the case to the Court, and the counsel for the defendants read several letters, written by Mr. FENNO, showing that he sought to settle the affair by inducing the defendants to pay $5,000 to have the prosecution withdrawn. Mr. HALL acceded to his proposal to have a special District-Attorney appointed, and named his successor in office, Mr. SWEENY. He also moved that, inasmuch as it was shown by Mr. FENNO's letters an attempt had been made by that gentleman to compound a felony, those letters should be sent by the Court before the present Grand Jury, for their action, and that Mr. FENNO should be at once held to bail. The Judge took the papers on both sides, and will give his opinion to-day. Several cases of burglary and larceny were afterwards tried. JAMES MCQUINNY, for a daring highway robbery, was sentenced to fourteen years and eight months in the State Prison. A prisoner, sentenced to four years and eight months in the State Prison, on being taken to the Tombs, effected his escape from the officers, and was only captured after a long chase. The Grand Jury yesterday found a true bill against CONNOR, and the other rowdies, who caused the death of the old Swiss woman in Greenwich-street.

The Democratic Judiciary Convention convened last evening to nominate Civil Justices. THOMAS STEWART, of the First Ward, was nominated for the First District, and WILLIAM DUSENBURY, of the Ninth Ward, for the Third. In the Second District the nomination was postponed.

The Republican City Convention met last evening, but adjourned without nominating either Mayor or Supervisors. They are awaiting the action of the People's movement for the defeat of Mayor WOOD.

The People's or Fusion Convention met last evening at No. 18 Fourth avenue, but adjourned to Wednesday next without taking action.

The New Police Law.

We trust the Legislature, at its coming session, will make some needed amendments in the Metropolitan Police Law of last Winter. To a certain extent that law was an experiment,—and while, in the main, it has worked well, experience shows that it can very easily be made to work better. Under the old system our Police Department had fallen into complete contempt. It had come to be nearly useless for the legitimate purposes of a Police, and was mainly used as a convenient and effective partisan weapon in the political contests of the day. This fatal defect was due to the vicious organization of the Commission which had it in charge. That Board consisted of the Mayor, Recorder, and City Judge,—each of them having quite enough to do in his own official sphere, and all of them being quite unable to devote to the Police Department a tithe of the time and care which its proper supervision required. The whole thing fell into the hands of the Mayor, and, as might be expected, was unscrupulously used by him for purposes of political and personal ambition.

This condition of things absolutely demanded a change, and the new law has worked a decided improvement in creating a Board of Commissioners who are debarred from active politics and are required to devote their whole time to this most important department of the City Government. The Board itself was not a good one. Too much attention in the selection of its members was paid to political, and too little to personal, qualifications. This fault ought to have been avoided, and probably would have been but for the party pressure to which the appointing power was subjected. But in spite of it the Board has given the City a better Police than the old one, and has satisfied the public of the necessity of having this department under the control of an independent Commission, which can devote its whole time to its supervision, instead of being, as it was before, left to the chance management of other City officials.

But the manner of *appointing* this Commission must be changed. It is neither right in itself nor in conformity with the spirit of the Constitution, that the Governor of the State should have control of the local police of this or any other city. The State has no such authority over its municipalities, nor are the relations of cities to the State such as to render the exercise of such a power legitimate or safe. And the public sentiment of this City is most distinctly and decidedly against it. The people feel universally and instinctively that it is a wrong,—an unjustifiable encroachment upon local rights, for the State thus to assume the appointment of officers whose functions and responsibilities are purely local. Technically the law is constitutional,—but it was made so only by the device of creating a new district which should embrace other counties as well as the one where the law was to take special effect. At the outset of the experiment, moreover, it may have been necessary and proper to place the appointing power in the hands of the Governor and Senate. But now that the law has been fairly carried into operation, the organization of the department under it completed, and the whole brought into good working order, a proper regard for the stability of the law, as well as for the rights of the City and the sentiment of the public, demands that this should be changed. The power of appointing this Board of Police Commissioners should be conferred upon the people of this City, or upon "some of the authorities thereof," instead of being left where it now rests, with the Executive of the State.

The fact that neither political party is likely to have a decided control in the Legislature will render easy the adoption of some useful and desirable amendments in this particular. It will be, of course, a matter of some difficulty to place the appointing power where it will be entirely free from the partisan influences which have hitherto so seriously interfered with the proper discipline, efficiency and independence of our Police force; but if a proper spirit prevails, the object can be accomplished; and if the new law can, in this respect, be reconciled to public sentiment, we are satisfied that it will render our Police Department all that the friends of good City government can desire.

ELIGIBILITY OF THE OLD POLICE TO REAPPOINTMENT.—Now that the Board of Police Commissioners is in working order again, so far as having its full complement of members can make it so, they are checked in their first attempt to proceed with their duties by the ambiguousness of that section of the act relating to the reappointment of policemen who have been once dismissed from the force. The act says:

> "No member of the Police force, under penalty of forfeiting the pay which may be due to him, shall withdraw or resign from the police force unless he shall have given one month's notice thereof in writing to the General Superintendent of Police, *and no person who shall ever have been removed from the police force established by this act, for cause,* shall be reappointed by the Board of Police to any office in the said police force."

This is sufficiently explicit. It is very clearly stated, that the persons who shall not be eligible to reappointment are those who have been dismissed for cause from the Police force created by this act. The provision can scarcely be held to apply to the members of the old Police force.

But it has been contended that the old force and the new force were made the same body by that provision of the act creating the Metropolitan Police, which says that, upon the organization of the new Board, "they may assume control of the Police force" of the District. But giving them power to accept the old policemen, and making the members of the old force also members of the new, whether they would or no, are two very different things. The majority of the members of the old force did not accept the transfer from the old force to the new, and refused, under the advice of the Mayor, to recognize the authority of the Metropolitan Commissioners, They were, therefore, dismissed by the Board, and declared ineligible for reappointment. The question now to be determined is whether the old policemen were ever members of the new force. But the question is further complicated by the recusant policemen continuing to serve under the old organization at the command of the Mayor, and then receiving pay for their services from the new Board. A resolution to submit this knotty point to the decision of three lawyers was lost because each party insisted upon selecting men already committed to its peculiar views;—and so the Board adjourned until Thursday, when the subject will come up for discussion. But, after all, the question must be practically settled by the Board, who have the power to reject, or accept, any person who may be proposed for an appointment, whatever the opinion of the lawyers may be. The difficulty is a purely verbal one. The act evidently meant to exclude every man from a reappointment who should have been dismissed from the new force, because no man could be dismissed from it except for misconduct or inability, while under the old law men were continually dismissed for political reasons. It was for this that the distinction was made between the new and the old force. The men who were dismissed from the new force, because they had refused to be members of it, could not be said to have been dismissed "for cause." Such a quibble ought not to be allowed to stand in the way of the reappointment of policemen who have proved themselves good officers, and whose services are therefore needed now in the new organization.

Insolence of Omnibus Drivers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On Saturday afternoon, Nov. 14, as I was riding up town in omnibus No. 977 of the Broadway and Forty-second-street line, I witnessed an example of insolence in the driver which I think should be made public. A lady pulled the string at Seventh-street and the stage relaxed its speed, but did not stop. The lady, of course, sat still, as it is both dangerous and difficult to attempt getting out while the vehicle is in motion. The stage went on again rapidly, and the lady pulled a second time, without producing any cessation of speed. The third time a gentleman in the stage pulled with some vehemence, and the driver at length coming to a stop bawled through the window in an angry and insolent tone: "Come, get along out there *some* time to-night!" The lady left the stage, which started off before she had time to get off the steps, rendering it very dangerous for her. She made all possible haste, and the conduct of the driver was extremely reprehensible.

This is not a single instance of the insolence displayed by stage-drivers, especially to unprotected ladies. Should not the attention of the public be called to these things? It is far from agreeable to a lady to be thus exposed to insult. Car conductors are far ahead of these gentry in obliging politeness, and a stage driver who cannot treat his fare properly should be discharged at once.

A PASSENGER IN NO. 977.

The evil of which our correspondent complains is one which demands attention. It has very greatly increased since the omnibuses adopted the new regulation of requiring passengers to pay their fares upon entering. Previous to that time they were able to some extent to protect themselves against the insolence of drivers, the attempt to overcrowd the vehicles, and other annoyances,—because they could quit the stage when driven out of it by any of these things. Rather than lose his fare, the driver would consent to be civil.

At present, however, this restraint is gone. As soon as a passenger has paid his fare, the driver is anxious only to get rid of him in order to make room for another.

The new regulation is in every respect a nuisance. Passengers are incommoded by it,—being forced to make their way to the box while the stage is in motion, or else to solicit the services of some other person to pass the money for them. A constant thumping upon the roof, and the dunning of passengers for their fare, annoy every one,—and the neglect of some one person to comply with the regulation draws upon the whole company, through the box-hole, the emphatic and generally profane attentions of the indignant Jehu. The whole thing sadly needs the attention of the authorities. It would probably be extra hazardous for the Common Council to offend these aristocratic members of the Governing Classes just now,—but after the Charter Election is over, they may find it necessary to compel every omnibus to carry a *cad*,—or collector of fares, as well as a driver. There is no other country in the world where the services of such a functionary are dispensed with.

A NOVELTY IN OUR NAVAL NOMENCLATURE.—The principle upon which our new towns and Territories are named has never been satisfactorily explained, nor do we know precisely who are responsible for the christening of the counties of our new States; but in giving names to our national vessels the case is very different. It was once left to the caprice of the builders or some officer in the Navy department, but for the past thirty years an admirable system of naval nomenclature has been adopted, which is greatly superior to the hap-hazard accidents which determine the names of national ships in England and France. The American system has all the advantages of scientific arrangement, and it is only necessary to know the name of one of our national ships to know to what class of men-of-war she belongs, and what her force is.

The old practice of ransacking ancient history and LEMPRIERE's Dictionary, to find high-sounding names for our men-of-war, was found absurdly inconsistent, and a most happy plan was adopted, which has been adhered to until the present time. It was simply to give ships of the line the names of States—as the *Delaware, Ohio, Pennsylvania, North Carolina,* &c.; to frigates the names of Rivers—as the *Saranac, Merrimac, Potomac, Raritan,* &c.—sloops-of-war, or corvettes, the names of capitals of States—as the *Albany, Boston, Vincennes, St. Louis,* &c.; to brigs the names of naval heroes, as the *Somers, Bainbridge,* &c.; and to revenue cutters the names of the heads of the Treasury department. The great advantages of this system will be apparent to every one; the name of a ship will not only have a historical and a national significance, but it also indicates the class to which the ship belongs, and avoids a good deal of confusion. We regret, therefore, to learn that this excellent system of naval nomenclature is to be violated in the case of the steam revenue cutter which is now in process of construction at this port, which ought, according to usage, to be called the *Howell Cobb*, but which is to be named the *Harriet Lane*. Now, the first inquiry made by nine persons out of ten will be, "Who is HARRIET LANE?" The biographical dictionary and the annals of the country will be in vain consulted to find out who this lady is, who is to have an honor bestowed upon her which no American woman has ever before had accorded to her. Neither the mother or the wife of WASHINGTON has had this distinguished compliment bestowed upon her. Upon inquiry we learn that the lady whose name is to be so intimately connected with the revenue service is the neice of President BUCHANAN. A very pretty compliment to the President, we admit, and a very gallant one to the lady; but we fear it will be regarded hereafter as a safe precedent to follow, and the navy and revenue service will be filled with ships named after the female relations of our future presidents. The old fashion of Junos, Bellonas and Circes was bad enough, but it was much better to go to Mount Olympus than among the domestic relations of our Presidents for designations for our national vessels.

The Mayoralty.

We do not hear that any thing definite was accomplished by the various Committees of Conference appointed to nominate a candidate for Mayor in opposition to Mayor WOOD. Several names were presented to them, but no decision has been reached. The following are the gentlemen upon whom devolves the important duty of selecting a candidate:

Republicans.	*Americans.*
John A. Kennedy,	J. N. Reynolds,
J. Fitch,	J. W. Barker,
W. Smith,	George W. Warner,
D. D. T. Marshall,	L. A. Cohen,
E. D. Smith.	Alex. H. Hamblin.

Independent Committee.

Jay Jarvis	Democrat.
William H. Appleton	Democrat.
Robert T. Haws	Republican.
John M. Read	American.
Abram S. Hewett	Reformer.
John Kerr	Democrat.
Gustavus A. Conover	Democrat.
Stephen R. Kirby	American.
Randolph A. Withass	Democrat.
William H. Ancthon	Republican.

These are all very respectable and very intelligent gentlemen, and ought to be able to agree upon a candidate. We shall probably know the result of their labors by to-morrow morning.

Death of a Great Millionaire.

The London *Times* of the 2d inst. contains a long biographical notice of one of the "merchant princes" of the great Metropolis, who has had most extensive relations with this country. Mr. JAMES MORRISON, the eminent millionaire in question, died at his seat, Basildon Park, on the 30th ult., aged 68, and worth $20,000,000, a considerable portion of which, it is stated by the *Times*, is invested in the United States, and so well invested, too, that it suffers no diminution by the present commercial difficulties. We believe that it was Mr. MORRISON who had a suit with the Dry Dock Bank in this City some years since. He went to London a poor boy, and laid the foundation of his great future by engaging in the dry goods trade, in which he was the first to introduce the principle of selling at a small profit to increase the amount of his sales. He afterwards invested largely in lands, and owned large estates in several English counties and also in Scotland. He was many years in Parliament and was always a liberal in politics; he was author of a work on the *Defects of English System of Railway Legislation*, and in 1848 a volume was published by LONGMAN containing a selection from his Parliamentary speeches. He was a self-educated man, but he possessed a refined taste in literature and art, and had collected a remarkably rich library and a noble gallery of paintings. He was one of the nobles of England who inherited neither a name nor a fortune, nor was indebted for any of his distinctions to the crown or the people.

Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. CHAS. MATHEWS commenced a fresh engagement last evening. The weather was not favorable to a crowded house, but the promise of the entertainment attracted a larger audience than could be boasted at any other establishment in the City.

The comedy of "Not a Bad Judge" was the principal piece on the bill. It is a work familiar to our readers, having been played with much success at WALLACK's theatre two or three seasons ago. In its present form it is much condensed, and under ordinary circumstances measurably improved. But the performance of last night was ludicrously heavy, arising not from the demerits of the play, but the incompleteness of the players. With the exception of Mr. DAVIDGE, who knew something of his part and gagged the rest, every one seemed to be oblivious of what he was expected to say or do. Under these circumstances we may well be excused for attempting anything like a criticism. We may remark, however, that the company appear to be sufficiently good for the support of Mr. MATHEWS, or at all events, much better than it was last season.

In New-York we have excellent eccentric comedians, and we would advise Mr. MATHEWS to bear this fact in mind. He has an extensive *repertoire* without repeating pieces already familiar here, and by confining himself to this he will avoid comparisons which may not always be to his advantage. In the character of *Lavater* he has certainly been far excelled by Mr. WALCOTT, and in one other character—that of *Sir Charles Coldstream*—by Mr. LESTER. The admiration Mr. MATHEWS has won in other pieces will we hope induce him to confine himself as much as possible to parts in which he has no equal and in which he has not to contend with local traditions.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Last night the performance of "London Assurance" and the "Invisible Husband" drew out a good audience in the midst of the storm of rain which deluged the streets, the occasion being for the benefit of Mr. BOUCICAULT, the author of both pieces. At the conclusion of the comedy, in reply to the demand for a speech, Mr. BOUCICAULT observed, in effect, that the American stage has heretofore been supplied from European sources. The English Theatres had been *creamed*, and its best works formed our stock drama. But, within the last four years the supply had ceased. The power of invention seemed to have become extinct both in London and Paris, and the only drama of real merit imported during that period had been "Still Waters Run Deep." This circumstance had aroused a dramatic spirit in the United States, and a number of authors had sprung up who had already exhibited considerable power. But, said Mr. BOUCICAULT, it was not only by these authors and by good actors that a National Drama could be supported. The public should do away with the prejudice it had in favor of works coming here with a great foreign reputation, and go to see the new drama, wherever announced, with a kindly faith in its vitality. Wallack's Theatre would be devoted almost exclusively to the production of works of American origin, and depicting American society and manners. Such, said he, are the objects of the present management. To-morrow night a new comedy, by Messrs. GOODRICH and WARDEN, would be produced; it possesses undeniable merit of the highest class; but how much, the audience alone would judge.

In the course of his speech, Mr. BOUCICAULT adverted to the fact that Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS had in his presence expressed himself in high terms of the theatres of New-York, placing them on a level with the best theatres of London; and this, said Mr. BOUCICAULT, is what I want you to believe.

After some graceful expressions of thanks, Mr. BOURCICAULT concluded amid loud applause.

A CURIOUS PROCEEDING.

Fraud and Deception in the Purchase of the Glass Ballot-Boxes—Mayor Wood Implicated.

Judge DAVIES yesterday granted an injunction against the Mayor and other officers of the City, restraining them from paying any money, under a contract made by the Board of Police Commissioners with S. C. JOLLIE, for the glass ballot-boxes that were used at the last election. The application was made by Judge WHITING, on behalf of JAMES HORNER, a citizen and tax-payer, who recites the full history of the action taken upon this subject by the Police Commissioners under the new law, which gives them authority to make such a purchase. The contract with Mr. JOLLIE was made on the 12th of August, by Messrs. WOOD, NYE and CHOLWELL, acting as a Committee of the Board, for 4,000 boxes, at *fifteen dollars* each, making $60,000 in all, and was substantially confirmed by the Board on the 21st of September, upon motion of Mayor WOOD, he voting in the affirmative, together with Messrs. NYE, CHOLWELL and POWELL. The Board of Supervisors voted to pay for the boxes and the Mayor approved the resolution, but the Comptroller refused to draw his warrant for the money, whereupon Mr. JOLLIE applied for a *mandamus* against the Police Commissioners, which was refused by the Supreme Court on the ground that the charge must be audited by the Supervisors as a County charge.

Mr. HORNER proceeds to state that there are only 174 Election districts in New-York, and that allowing ten ballot-boxes for each, only 1,740 would be required, which is less than half the number ordered. He states also that at the time the contract was made, it was alleged by JOLLIE, FERNANDO WOOD and BENJAMIN WOOD, or by one of them with the knowledge and approbation of the others, that JOLLIE had a *patent* for the boxes, so that no one else could make or supply them, which was entirely untrue,—his application for a patent having been denied. He also states that the said boxes, including locks, are not worth more than five dollars each, and can be made, or procured to be made, for about $4 50, including locks, and at this price afford a large profit, and that the sum of $15 a piece is more than three times the value thereof; that *the defendant Benjamin Wood, procured the said boxes to be made at a cost of less than $5 each, and that he, in point of fact, was the real party to the said contract,* and that the name of the said JOLLIE was only used as a cover therefor, and that *the said Fernando Wood was cognizant of the arrangement between the said Jollie and the said Benjamin Wood, and was in some way to share in the profits of the said contract;* that the said BENJAMIN WOOD procured at one place 1,076 of the glass globes to be manufactured, weighing 14,857 pounds, at eighteen cents per pound, making $2,674 26; that he caused the iron work connected with the said globes to be furnished, but at what price this plaintiff has as yet been unable to ascertain, but the same will not average more than 26 lbs. to each globe, which, at four cents per pound for the casting, would amount to one dollar and four cents. The locks there, for painting of the iron work, and putting together, and for felt used, and allowing two dollars and fifty cents for each glass globe, *would amount for each box to only four dollars and twenty-four cents.* And the plaintiff further shows and charges that by the language of the resolution offered in the Board of Supervisors on the 9th day of November, he has reason to, and does, believe that *the said Jollie has sold or transferred in some way, by assignment or otherwise, all his pretended interest under the said contract, either to the said Fernando Wood or Benjamin Wood, one or both of them, or to some other person for their benefit, or the benefit of one of them, and that the same has been so done with a view of covering up in some way the said fraudulent transaction.* The plaintiff further alleges that the said contract was a fraudulent one; that *the said Fernando Wood is, or was, in some way, either directly or indirectly, interested therein.* That he and the said BENJAMIN either knew, or had reason to know, and believe when the said contract was made that the said boxes, equal in every respect, could have been procured to be made for about one-third of the price named therefor—JOLLIE had no patent therefor, and was not entitled to any; and that the said invention was not patentable by the said JOLLIE; that the said FERNANDO WOOD knew that his brother was the real party to the said transaction, and that his name was purposely concealed to prevent a discovery of the said fraud. That allowing $5 a piece for said boxes, and that 4,000 were wanted, the amount would be but $20,000, whereas at $15 a piece the sum of $60,000 is to be taken out of the City Treasury in fraud thereof, and to the great injury of the plaintiff and all other tax payers of the said City. The plaintiff therefore prays that the said contract, for the frauds herein alleged, may be set aside and held for naught, and that the said FERNANDO and BENJAMIN WOOD and SAMUEL C. JOLLIE may answer the premises and be restrained from prosecuting either the Board of Police Commissioners, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York or the Board of Supervisors thereof, for or on account of the said contract, or of any ballot boxes delivered thereunder, until the further order of this Court in the premises.

This is certainly a very curious and extraordinary statement, charging Mayor WOOD explicitly with sharing in the profits of this transaction, either directly or through his brother. Upon the hearing the facts of the case will probably be disclosed.

Trial-Trip of the Adriatic.

The *Adriatic* returned to port yesterday morning, from her trial-trip of three days at sea. The company on board consisted simply of the owners, a few Naval officers, and persons interested in the construction of the vessel. Among the number were Mr. COLLINS, Mr. ALLEN, Chief Engineer MARTIN, U. S. N.; Lieutenants TAYLOR and TEMPLE, U. S. N.; Captain CAVENDY and Lieutenant BELAVENETZ, Russian Navy. The trip was made only for the purpose of testing the engines and the working of the ship. We have been favored by a gentleman on board, with some interesting particulars.

The ship left her dock at 9½ o'clock on Friday morning, and ran out to sea under low steam; her engines working perfectly from the start. She ran outside Sandy Hook to a distance of fifty or sixty miles, and cruised about during Friday night. On Saturday morning she returned to the Hook to land some of her passengers, and stood out to sea again, running about one hundred miles. On Sunday she rounded Long Island, bore up around Block Island, and shaped her course towards home. At intervals during the outward trip, her speed was increased to twelve and fifteen knots an hour, but, this being simply an engineer's trial, it was considered inexpedient to do more than test the powers of the engines. On the way back, however, the speed of the ship was more thoroughly tested.

The behavior of the ship at sea is said to have been excellent, commanding the unqualified commendations of those on board. In the heaviest swells she cut water smoothly, causing little spray, and leaving no ripple. There was but little jar from the engines, and no unequal motion in the cylinders. It is presumed, from the result of this trip, that she will prove a worthy sea-boat. The appointments of the ship give satisfaction. The condensers work well, turning the waste steam into clear fresh water. Mr. GRANT's Calcium Light answers its desired purpose, casting a light ahead to a distance of two or three miles; its location, however, is to be changed from the wheel-house to the foremast, beneath the cross-trees, a better place. Captain CAVENDY tested his method of making observations at sea, and was assisted by the Naval officers in the company, who made comparisons between the old system and that of his invention. The result of these experiments is said to have been highly flattering to Captain CAVENDY.

On the return, the speed of the *Adriatic* was tested, from a bearing taken off Sandy Hook to Fort Columbia, off Governor's Island. She ran eighteen nautical, or twenty-one statute miles, in *one hour and four minutes*, the tide setting against her from the start. She made this time with about half her provisions and all the coal for her first voyage on board. The time during the trip was as follows:

	h.m.
Block Island Light to Montauk Light	1:13
Passed Fire Island Light, Sunday P. M., at	10:45
Passed Lightship, Monday A. M., at	7:23
Passed Sandy Hook	7:59
Passed Fort Diamond	8:41
Passed Governor's Island	9:04

The highest rate of speed was between seventeen and eighteen knots an hour, against wind and tide, and with less than the full power of the engines. The performance of the ship appears to have been in the highest degree satisfactory to all concerned.

The *Adriatic* is announced to sail for Liverpool on Saturday.

Proceedings of the Committee of the Unemployed.

The Committee of the Unemployed who are seeking out and examining cases of destitution, and reporting them to the Superintendent of the Poor, made the following report yesterday morning of their proceedings since Saturday:

On Saturday, at 10 o'clock, the Committee met at Union-square, when they divided—one half proceeding to the Central Park, to learn from the Chief Engineer what the prospects of immediate work were. The other half proceeded to the Mayor with the list of the former day's success in examining cases of destitution. Mr. GORDON informed the Mayor that a majority of the families whose names had previously been sent to the Superintendent of the Poor had not received any relief, and others had received only $1 for seven and eight in a family for two weeks. The Mayor said the Superintendent had informed him that they had been supplied. Mr. GORDON assured him such was not the case. The Mayor then desired him to inform Mr. KELLOCK of that fact. The Mayor then said he could do nothing more for the unemployed than he had already done. That portion of the Committee that went to Central Park saw Mr. JAMES HOGG, who informed them that he would set some two hundred of the most needy of the old hands at work on Monday (yesterday,) and from fifty to a hundred on each succeeding day until one thousand are employed—the most needy of those would, he said, be employed for two or three weeks, when they would be discharged and others in need employed for a similar length of time. That was the course he intended to pursue until the Spring, or until the number of unemployed should largely decrease. He showed the Committee over five thousand letters from the different Aldermen and Councilmen, recommending persons for employment in the Park. Mr. HOGG said some other way must be adopted, as it was impossible to set the men to work as fast as they were recommended. He recommended Ward Committees who should receive from the Committee of the Unemployed the names of the most destitute, who would be recommended first. On their return, and while there, the Committee met with nearly eight thousand persons waiting an opportunity to work, and very few of them with strong hopes of obtaining it. At the southern part of the Park, near the office, there was a group of men who were hungry and ill clad, who set on fire a portion of the wood in order to keep themselves warm while awaiting orders to go to work. All through the uncultivated portions of the Park there were groups of men discussing their prospects and wondering what could be done to keep cold and hunger from their homes during the Winter. The Committee talked with them and assured them that everything would be done that could be done to get them relief and employment. On their return home Mr. BURKE found eight families in a state of starvation. He took down their names and reported them to Mr. KELLOCK, the Superintendent of the Poor, who promised that they should be provided for immediately, and said that if those who had not received relief, whose names had been reported before, would be attended to without delay.

Signed,
D. GORDON,
W. BURKE,
H. ROSCOE,
AUG. DESSOW,
W. FOSTER.

Committee authorized to seek and report names of persons in destitute circumstances.

News from Key West.

KEY WEST, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

The United States steam-schooner *Phœnix* is a total loss. The brig *Mianus*, from Jamaica for New-York, arrived here the 8th inst., having sprung a leak. She has repaired, and sailed yesterday. The schooner *Lucy Wetham* has completed her repairs, and will sail in a few days for Pensacola.—[By letter to ELLWOOD WALTER, Esq., Secretary of Board of Underwriters.]

LAUNCH OF THE RUSSIAN CORVETTE.—The steam corvette, of twelve guns, built for the Russian Government, by WM. H. WEBB, was successfully launched yesterday at 9½ o'clock A.M. There was a large concourse of people in the yard and upon the adjoining piers to witness the spectacle, and several hundred were also on board. She was launched without her spars, and was decorated simply with our American Jack forward and an ensign aft. They were also displayed upon the buildings and shipping near by, and at the Novelty Yard, where she was towed to receive her engines. Among the Russian officers present were Captain CROWN, who is to command the corvette, and the following gentlemen who are to officer the Russian frigate now on the stocks in the same yard, viz.: Captains SCHESTAKOFF, SCHWARTZ, IVESTCHENKO, and Lieutenants DELEVENETZ, MOJAISKY, SELENINOFF and KOLOBNIRO.

A fine collation was served at the yard, in which the officers and other gentlemen participated. At its close a bountiful repast was spread in the model loft, at which 200 workmen sat down. When full justice had been done to the feast, there were cheers given for the Emperor of all the Russias, for Mr. WEBB, Capt. CROWN, and "the Russians." Mr. WEBB stated, on behalf of Captain CROWN, that on Saturday night a sum of money would be distributed among all the men who had been engaged upon the corvette.

She had her propeller, with a portion of the main shaft, in its place. This heavy weight at the extreme end, it was feared, might spring her amidships, and a series of levels were placed fore and aft to determine how much, if any, she had been affected; but not the least variation in the shear was perceptible after launching. This circumstance was referred to as demonstrating the great strength of her construction.

The propeller is of gun metal, having three flanges. She has two oscillating engines, built at the Novelty Iron Works, of superior workmanship; the cylinders are 60 inches in diameter, with three-feet stroke of piston, her power being rated equal to 350 horse, English. The hull is double decked, fastened with copper bolts. Her extreme length is 214 feet, breath of beam 36 feet, and depth of hold 18 feet. The vessel will be finished early the ensuing Spring, when she will leave direct for the Amoor River, with the expectation of arriving by the opening of navigation on that stream.

At the same yard preparations are making for the construction of the great Russian frigate recently contracted for. Workmen are laying the keel and dressing the timbers, some of which are, probably, larger than any heretofore employed in ship-building. The ship is designed to carry 70 guns.

THE STEAM REVENUE CUTTER.

The Government steam revenue cutter, building by Mr. WEBB under an appropriation of $150,000 by the last Congress, has been named the *Harriet Lane*, in compliment to the President's niece. She will be launched in a few days. She was built more especially in view of the necessitious condition of many vessels trading with New-York during the Winter. She will have inclined engines, built at the Allaire Works with side wheels; cylinders 45 inches, stroke seven feet. Her size is 642 tons. She will be rigged as a brig, and carry ten guns.

FUNERAL OF DR. CURTIS.—The funeral of Dr JOSEPH T. CURTIS, who committed suicide on Friday last by shooting himself through the heart, took place yesterday at 3 P. M., at his late residence No. 49 East Twentieth-street. There was a large attendance of the friends of the deceased. Rev. Dr. CHAPIN conducted the funeral services, after which the body was interred in the Second-street Cemetery. The following gentlemen officiated as pall-bearers:

Dr. A. D. Wilson, No. 17 West Eleventh-street; Dr. F. Wilsey, No. 588 Houston-street; Dr. Gray, No. 49 Lafayette-place; Dr. McVickar, No. 83 East Seventeenth-street; Dr. H. G. Dunnell, No. 51 St. Mark's-place; Dr. Palmer, Sr., No. 54 Rivington-street; Dr. A. S. Ball, No. 43 West Eleventh-street; Dr. Bolles, No. 294 Fourth-street; Dr. Hallock, No. 103 Fourth-avenue; Dr. A. Freeman, No. 48 East Nineteenth-street.

COMMENDABLY DONE.—In accordance with a suggestion of Hon. JOHN KELLY, Messrs. JAS. B. Nicholson, William Belden, Jr., Wolcott Gibbs and John G. McNary were appointed by President GREEN, of the Board of Education, in the latter part of September, a Committee to examine candidates from the Ward Schools of the Fourth Congressional (Mr. KELLY's) District, with a view to recommending one of them to Mr. KELLY for nomination to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. JOSEPH A. LEONARD, a lad 14 years of age, of Ward School No. 23, in the Sixth Ward, was the successful candidate, and has received Mr. KELLY's appointment.

☞ A Ladies' Fair is now being held in the new Catholic Church, just erected in Fourteenth-street, near Avenue A, the object of which is to raise a fund to be appropriated to defray a portion of the expense incurred in building this magnificent edifice. The Church—which was projected by ladies of the Catholic faith—is 125x65 feet in dimensions in the clear, with brick walls 16 inches thick. The front is of brown stone from Belleville, N. J. The entire cost of the edifice, including the pews and internal furniture, will be about $50,000. The Church will probably be ready for occupation by Christmas. Messrs. RENWICK & RODRIGUE are the architects.

INTERESTING FROM KANSAS.

Proceedings of the Constitutional Convention.

Provisions Concerning Slavery—Future Amendments—The Federal Government Nullified and its Officers Superseded.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1857.

Feeling the immense importance attached to the action of the Constitutional Convention now in session at Lecompton, I visited them yesterday to note their proceedings. Gen. CALHOUN had vacated the Chair and called Mr. LITTLE, of Bourbon County, to preside. The Committee on Internal Improvements had just reported, and while the subject was under consideration upon the motion to strike out the clause "in the direction of Santa Fé" from the section providing for a Railroad to the Pacific, and for a grant of land for the same, Gen. CALHOUN arose to oppose the motion. He spoke with much energy and spirit upon the broad and general principles of internal improvements, showing that the whole measure would be defeated—the grant of land be lost, if any particular locality was favored, or town pointed out in Kansas. He sustained it only as a general measure; he would not say he was for Atchison against Doniphan, or Doniphan against Kickapoo, or Kickapoo against Delaware or any other town on the Missouri, but that the clause, as now reported, was not confining the road to the city of Santa Fé, but only in a westerly direction towards Santa Fé.

Mr. JENKINS, of Marshall County, was especially opposed to the remarks of the General, and thought the very words Santa Fé were intended to make it sectional. He was in favor of a route further north *viâ* Bridget's Pass, as an extension of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road.

Others favored BENTON's route from St. Louis; but all these views should be laid aside, and no particular place should be favored to give it direction in this report.

He said it was reported that the Boston Company who own the most of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road had made proposals to the Pacific Railroad to buy them out for the evident purpose of getting control of it that it might be extended up the Missouri and Kansas Rivers to Lawrence, and who wanted a Railroad built to that town?

A motion to amend by substituting "The Western boundary of Kansas" for the words "Santa Fé," was lost. The motion to amend by striking out "Santa Fé" was carried.

A motion to amend the ordinance which provides to give alternate sections ten miles wide upon each side of the road to five miles wide, was carried.

Other amendments were proposed, and finally, after several reconsiderations, it was voted to appropriate twelve miles wide in alternate sections upon each side of the Road.

An amendment was proposed, asking a further grant of land from Congress of one half a section of the public domain to every head of a family who is a white citizen, and was in the Territory on the 1st of November, 1857. It was further moved to amend to include every young man who will marry within six months. After debate, all the amendments were laid on the table.

The first section relative to School sections was reconsidered, and so amended, as to appropriate sections eight, sixteen, twenty-four and thirty-six for school purposes in every township. The full report was then concurred in as a whole.

At the afternoon session it was moved that the vote on section 5 of the report of the Committee on Internal Improvements be reconsidered, for the purpose of allowing the gentleman from Bourbon to amend. Lost.

The delegate from Doniphan then read a separate article of very peculiar and stringent characteristics. It provided that *the Constitution should not be amended for twenty years: and that any amendment proposed should require a two-third vote in both branches of the Legislature for three successive days.* If it was thus confirmed, the Secretary of State should provide for a popular vote upon the same, and *if two-thirds of the people or legal voters were in favor of the same, it should then become a part of the Constitution.* Action upon it was deferred, to await the report of the Committee on Schedule.

The eccentric JOHN RANDOLPH then moved to adjourn, as no Committees were ready to report.

The Chair replied that a Committee was now absent, that would be ready to report in a few minutes. Several gentlemen hoped the delegate from Atchison would withdraw the motion.

Mr. RANDOLPH finally withdrew, but gave notice that if the Committee were not present in fifteen minutes he would renew it. The fifteen minutes expired and he made several efforts to renew his motion, but he was beset by members to withhold.

HUGH M. MOORE, of Leavenworth, reported on Schedule. It provided that all laws now existing in the Territory of Kansas, not repugnant to this Constitution, should become the laws of the State of Kansas; all bonds, contracts, &c., should remain valid as they now existed; all officers, civil and military, now holding office, should continue *until superseded by authority of the State Government.*

The President of this Convention is authorized to declare that on the 21st day of December next, an election shall be held, at which three Judges appointed by him shall preside, and ballots shall be prepared in the following manner: "*Constitution with Slavery*"—"*Constitution without Slavery.*" The President of the Convention shall receive and examine the returns, and if it shall appear that a majority are in favor of a Constitution with Slavery, the Constitution as adopted shall be submitted to Congress; but if it appears that a majority are in favor of it *without* Slavery, then the article on Slavery shall be stricken out, and then submitted to Congress. There shall be an election of Governor and other State officers, and Representative in Congress, on the —— day of ——, and *until said election, the President of the Convention shall be the acting Governor for the State.*

This report at first glance may appear to submit the Constitution to an impartial vote, but nothing is submitted but the Slave clause, and with that clause stricken out, the Preamble and Bill of Rights are left with clauses strongly enough Pro-Slavery for all practical purposes, so that, in any event, a slave Constitution goes to Congress, and if the people attempt to join in the election, they necessarily vote for a slave Constitution.

A minority report was made by Mr. LITTLE, of Bourbon County, who was understood to represent the ultra wing of the Convention. It was similar to the majority report in its provisions for the continuance of the present laws, officers, &c. It provided for the election of officers on the first Monday and day following of January, 1858, and the *President of the Convention*—Gen. CALHOUN—or in case of his resignation or death, the Vice-President, or in case of his inability to officiate, a committee of three, appointed by that Convention, *should have the powers of Governor until admitted into the Union*, and thirty days after the news is officially received of our admission the President of the Convention shall convene the State Legislature, and from that time onward the State Government to be in full force. The Constitution might be amended by a majority of the voters of the State, but *never so amended as to affect the rights of property in Slaves.*

General CALHOUN arose, and said these reports embodied the whole question that had brought them together; both reports looked to the same objects. He said it was a matter of very grave importance whether the Constitution should be submitted to the people, and in what form. He was not prepared to say what course he would recommend. He therefore moved to lay them on the table, and be special order for to-morrow, at 9 o'clock. It was not the question of Slavery or no Slavery in Kansas, but of the success of one party or another. He saw in this crisis the most important of any question that will come before this Convention.

VANDIBSLICE, of Doniphan, said the decision of this matter involved the peace and the prosperity of this Union. He wished both reports should be printed, and the subject deliberately considered.

To-day the reports are to come up for discussion.

RANDOLPH.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Nov. 16.

Kansas advices state that the Constitution adopted by the Constitutional Convention was by a vote of 28 in favor of it, to about a dozen against it. The whole number of delegates to the Convention was 60, consequently the Constitution was adopted by a Minority Convention. The majority and minority report of the Committee on a schedule was merged into one schedule.

It provides for an election on the 21st of December to ratify or reject the Constitution, the voting to be by ballot, and the votes cast to be indorsed "Constitution with Slavery" and "Constitution without Slavery;" also for an election to be held on the first Monday in January next, for the election of State and Congressional tickets.

The Lawrence Correspondent of the *Democrat* asserts that Gov. WALKER brought from Washington a manuscript copy of the Kansas Constitution, almost identical with the one adopted. The correspondent also says that no Free-State man will vote on the 21st of December.

Messrs. BACON, COOKE & Co., of Lawrence, have suspended.

Disgraceful Scene in Court—Motion to appoint a Special District Attorney—A Lawyer Rebuked by the Judge—Motion for his Arrest—Escape of a Prisoner—Heavy Sentence.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Judge Russell.

In this Court yesterday, a scene toook place which has not had its counterpart in the Court within our recollection. A Mr. Fenno, a lawyer, rose in an indignant manner, and claimed the attention of the Court, as he desired to make a motion.

Mr. Hall, the District Attorney, requested the Court to listen attentively to the motion which Mr. Fenno was about to make, as he (the District Attorney) had also some motions to make in the same case.

Mr. Fenno, evidently laboring under strong excitement, said that he moved for the appointment of a special District-Attorney, to try a case which the acting District-Attorney, Mr. Hall, was evidently unwilling to try. In September last, an indictment was found by the Grand Jury against Erastus B. Roberts and Shepherd T. Lippincott, on the complaint of C. M. Rushmore, for the fraudulent issue of stock in the Pennsylvania Coal Company. From that time to this, no steps had been taken by the District-Attorney, to bring the case to trial. But without giving due notice, he had taken inadequate bail, $1,000 only, for each party, the surety, Robert J. Reed, being merely required to swear that he was worth $1,000. There having been proved such a lack of vigor on the part of the District-Attorney, he (the counsel) contended that he was unqualified for his post. The crime charged against Roberts and Lippincott was a heinous one. It was first crimes that had brought the country to the condition it was now in—under which we were all suffering, and the evidences of which was before the District-Attorney's eyes. Yet he allows these parties to go at large—one of them being in Pennsylvania—on a trumpery bail, for a crime the penalty of which is a fine of $3,000, or imprisonment for a period not less than three years, and not exceeding seven years, at the discretion of the Court—that same public prosecutor being alarmingly vigilant in matters of bail—refusing it altogether and working with all his might to get it refused in a celebrated baby case. He, (the Counsel,) therefore, moved that as Mr. Hall was unqualified and unwilling to try the case, a special District-Attorney should be appointed. He would name for that post Mr. Cutler Field, of Wall-street, a partner of Ex-Governor Clark.

The District-Attorney replied: He could not sufficiently thank the gentleman for bringing this subject before the notice of the Court. As the Court would presently see, the case would resolve itself into an attempt to extort money. He felt proud that he had often baffled such attempts before, and now, as he was retiring from office, he trusted to do so again. Some time in the month of August, he received a letter from a well-known and honored citizen, Mr. Schieffelin, introducing to him Mr. Rushmore, the complainant in this case, who brought to his notice the offence in question, which, under the act popularly called the Schuyler act of 1855, was certainly of a serious nature. He laid the papers before the Grand Jury, who did not consider them sufficient for an indictment. He (the District-Attorney) told the Grand Inquest that they needed investigation, and ultimately an indictment was found. There was, as the Court well knew, a statute prohibiting the District-Attorney from disclosing the fact of the finding of an indictment when the party was not under arrest. He had inquired concerning the defendants, Messrs. Roberts and Lippincott, and found they were the sons of excellent moral character. Counsel for complainant called on him, and asked whether an indictment had been found. Upon his (Mr. Hall's) declining to state, the counsel said, that there need be no delicacy about the matter, as they (the counsel and complainant) knew that an indictment had been found. Counsel further stated that a proposition had been made for the settlement of the case without bringing it to trial. The statute having been thus violated by the complainant, Mr. Hall at once consented to take bail for the defendant's appearance, and said bail was taken before the Recorder. He (the District-Attorney,) objected to the counsel (Mr. Fenno) trying to collect a debt through the agency of the Court of Sessions.

Mr. Henry A. Cram, Counsel for defendants, said he was not aware that any assault was to be made on the District-Attorney. He had come into Court, on the part of the defendants, to offer certain papers in the case, which he would proceed to read. On Oct. 22 Mr. Fenno called on him, stating that he had been referred to him by Mr. Roberts, in consequence of an indictment having been found against him (Roberts) and Mr. Lippincott, for a fraudulent over-issue of shares in this Coal Company. He said that he had a requisition from the Governor of New-York, to bring Lippincott from Pennsylvania. Subsequently, he had a meeting with Fenno at the Girard House, at which Mr. Fowler was present. On Oct. 26 the counsel for defense called on the District Attorney, and announced that they were ready to give bail. The next day they put in bail. A day or two afterward Fenno wrote to him (Cram) a note, hinting at a settlement. In reply Mr. Fenno was told to furnish a proposition for such settlement in writing. He sent a letter marked "Confidential between counsel," but inasmuch as he (Mr Cram) could have no confidences of such a nature, he would not scruple to read that letter to the Court. The letter contained a proposition for settlement in the following terms: Roberts and Lippincott were to pay $5,000 to the complainant Rushmore to abandon the case, and give up all design of prosecution. A note, in reply, was sent to Fenno, for him to give his principal Rushmore, asking if he (Rushmore) sanctioned the proposition. Mr. Fenno shrewdly declined to deliver that note, but he called twice on the defendant's counsel, and wrote also a letter, desiring to know if a settlement would be made. The defendants declined to make any settlement. Fenno again wrote, stating that it would be much to the advantage of both parties to have a pecuniary settlement made. Defendants took no further notice of him, and all he (Mr. Cram) had now to say was, that they were ready for trial at the earliest opportunity.

The District-Attorney rose and said that he would accede to the motion that a special District-Attorney should be appointed to try this case. He would propose his successor in office, Mr. Sweeney. He had some motions, in connection with this case to make to the Court. One was, that, inasmuch as it had been shown by the letters just read by Mr. Crane, that an attempt had been made to compound felony, the Judge should send those letters and papers before the present Grand Jury for action, that an example might be set to show the public that an attempt to collect a private debt through the instrumentality of the Court of Sessions, must fail disgracefully. Your Honor, said Mr. Hall, will never allow your Court to be prostituted to such purpose. And, as the gentleman (Fenno) attaches such importance to bail, I would move that he be arrested, and that bail be taken for his appearance to answer.

Mr. Fenno said he would find bail. He called the District-Attorney and Messrs. Fowler and Cram "conspirators guilty of insidious slanders," and he charged that the District-Attorney was capable of taking money as a bribe not to prosecute the speech. The scene was a very painful one, indeed, and among the many members of the bar who were present there was but one feeling, very unfavorable to Mr. Fenno. Twice Judge RUSSELL indignantly ordered him to stop, saying that such personalities should not be allowed in his Court. Mr. Fenno actually shook his fist at Mr. Cram, and said that the lineaments of his face displayed his perfidy. The entire address was most disgraceful.

Judge RUSSELL said he would take the papers, and give his decision to-day.

Wm. Burke pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary in the third degree. He was sentenced to 4 years and 11 months in the State Prison.

Jesse Allen was convicted of stealing a watch and chain, worth $70, from Henry Stucke, a grocer, living at No. 223 Monroe-street. Stucke, on the 6th August, was with a party of excursionists, waiting for a boat, at a pier on the North River, when the robbery was committed. The prisoner was brought from the Penitentiary, where he was serving out a minor sentence, to be tried yesterday. Judge RUSSELL sentenced him, for the robbery, to four years and eight months in the State Prison, said imprisonment to commence at the expiration of his term of incarceration in the Penitentiary. He was then removed from the Court, in custody of Mr. Walmsley, the Deputy Warden, and Mr. Connor, one of the deputy-keepers of the Penitentiary. These gentlemen were conducting him to the Tombs, preparatory to his being taken to the Island, when, suddenly, they were jostled and surrounded by a crowd of rowdies, and in the confusion that ensued Allen made his escape. He ran to Broadway and entered the building at the corner of Broadway and Leonard-street, formerly the St. Charles Hotel. Being unable to secrete himself there he pushed to the rear of the building and sought to get into the street again by the back stairs. The officers in pursuit, aware of the existence of these stairs, ran around into Leonard-street, and saw him emerging from the back entrance. One of the officers discharged his revolver at him for the purpose of intimidation, firing over his head. He ran with his utmost speed, but was captured before he reached Church-street.

John Kelley, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. Sentenced to the Penitentiary for 2 years.

James McQuinny, a youth, was tried for highway robbery. On the night of Oct. 19, in company with a man named Brown, and another youth, he robbed a French sailor, named François, of a pocket-book containing $50 in gold. Brown, (who is arrested but was not yesterday placed on trial,) seized François by the throat, while the boys picked his pocket. The defence tried to set up an *alibi*, but the Jury at once convicted him, and the Judge sentenced him to the State Prison for *fourteen years and eight months.*

Patrick Doyle pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

A true bill for the murder of Teresa Spitzlein, in Greenwich-street, was yesterday found by the Grand Jury, against O'Connor, Sailor Dan, Toole and Hagan. The trial of these ruffians will take place next term.

Joseph Hackett and Francis Solopeater, aged 17 and 19, pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit arson on the premises occupied by Mr. Cummings, corner of Twelfth-street and Tenth-avenue. They were each sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

EFFECTS OF VIOLATING THE SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW.—John Auferanger, a German, who keeps a grocery and a bar attached at No. 779 Greenwich-street, kept his place open on Sunday and dispensed liquors from his bar as freely as on other days. Three young men named Wm. Lee, John Watkins and Wm. Beatty took some drinks in the evening at the bar and afterwards got to quarreling. Mr. Auferanger undertook to eject the belligerents and in doing so was stabbed by Lee in the right arm and wrist. The three fellows were arrested. Lee was committed for examination in default of $2,000 bail and his confederates let off.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BOOTS, SHOES AND OVERSHOES.
$50,000 worth of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
E. A. BROOKS,
No. 575 Broadway, and
No. 150 Fulton-st.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every approved variety of Bandages skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their dépôt, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.
Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.
DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction.*
Y. C. SNOW.

PHRENOLOGICAL LECTURES IN WILLIAMSBURG.—The second course will commence THIS EVENING at Trenor's Hall, No. 90 South 8th-st. Admission free.
FOWLER & WELLS.
Examinations daily at No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

MORRISON—PEDEN.—At Rochester, N. Y., on Friday, Nov. 13, by Rev. Dr. McIlvaine, DAVID MORRISON, of New-York, to Miss MARGARET PEDEN, of the former place.

DIED.

TITUS.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 15, WILLIAM M. TITUS, in the 65th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 61 5th-av., corner of 13th-st., on Tuesday morning, 17th inst., at 9 o'clock, without further invitation.

CURRIER.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 15, OLIVE CURRIER, in the 74th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 22 1st-av., this day, (Tuesday,) at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

COOK.—In this City, on Monday, of dropsy, FRANCES M., wife of John F. Cook, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also members of the 5th Company National Guard, are requested to attend the funeral, from the 7th Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts., at 9 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 18th inst.

PROUDFIT.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 15, Mrs. ANN PROUDFIT, relict of the late Dr. Daniel Proudfit, in the 77th year of her age.

Her friends and relatives, and those of her son, James O. Proudfit, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 291 East Broadway.

TRUSLOW.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 14, AMANDA P., wife of James L. Truslow, and daughter of the late John Buckmaster.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited, without further notice to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, 17th inst, at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 2 Bedford-av., Brooklyn, near the Williamsburg ferries.

DONALDSON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 15, WM. S. DONALDSON, in the 31st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from her late residence, No. 81 Cranberry-st., Brooklyn, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MALCOM.—In Williamsburg, on Monday, Nov. 16, at 4 o'clock A. M., HANNAH ELIZABETH, only daughter of Albert C. and Ellen Malcom, aged 6 years, 3 months and 13 days.

The friends of the family, and the Sandy Hook pilots, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 46 10th-st., near South 4th, Williamsburg. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

LINEN GOODS AT THE GREAT SALE BY ASSIGNEES FOR THE BENEFIT OF CREDITORS,
COMPRISING:
PURE IRISH SHIRTING LINENS, in heavy and light makes,
BARNSLEY SCOTCH AND IRISH SHEETINGS
AND
PILLOW CASINGS.
PURE LINEN DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS, DOILIES and TOWELS.
DAMASK and DIAPERS, by the piece or yard. Also
75 dozen SOILED TABLE NAPKINS.
The above are warranted as represented, and comprise some of the best make of Goods ever imported, and will be sold without any regard to original cost, at Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.
C. G. HOOK, one of the Assignees.

GREAT BARGAINS
FOR CASH.
The subscribers will positively offer their
ENTIRE STOCK
OF BUILDING HARDWARE, &c.,
being the largest in variety and extent in the United States, at
EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS.
Also, Stubbs' and Sheffield FILES and TOOLS, STEEL WIRE and MANDRILS, LOCKSMITHS' and BELLHANGERS' MATERIALS, WROUGHT and CAST LOCKS, PORCELAIN and PLATED WARE, SHELF BRASS GOODS, fine CABINET and PADLOCKS, NIGHT LATCHES, SAFE FASTENINGS for doors, windows, and shutters of every description.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch.

281 GRAND-STREET,
UNDER DEED OF ASSIGNMENT,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF CREDITORS.
HALF A MILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF
DRY GOODS for absolute, immediate and unreserved disposal at Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.
The sale is now on.
C. G. HOOK,
WELLINGTON CLAPP, } Assignees.

DR. BONE, THE ROOT DOCTOR, ON the causes of consumption, symptoms of consumption, tubercles, what they are, the curability of, and the treatment of consumption.
To the Editor of the Times:
LETTER No. 1.—Consumption (*Phthisis Pulmonalis*) is characterized by emaciation, debility, cough, hectic fever, expectoration; some physicians enumerate several different kinds, this seems to me unnecessary for practical purposes.
CAUSES OF CONSUMPTION.—Causes are generally hereditary, scrofula, large veins, weak voice, great sensibility, delicate complexion, certain diseases, such as venereal, scrofula, measles, small-pox, particular employments, unwholesome air, violent passions, affliction of the mind, grief, disappointment, confinement, want of proper exercise, drinking strong liquors, diarrhœa, diabetes, excessive venery, fluor albus, immoderate discharge of menstrual fluids, females nursing their babes when in a debilitated state, application of bold changes of apparel, wet clothes, lying in damp beds, exposure to cold suddenly when in a state of perspiration; more immediate causes: bleeding of the lungs, inflammation, asthma, tubercles—the last is by far the most common; folly of dress causes this disease, tight lacing, one moment in a heated or crowded room, next in cold air, which produces a cough, and consumption is the result; confined and sedentary habits, the stomach, liver, lungs, &c., become disordered; another, the manner in which persons are treated by their physicians.
DR L. H. BONE, son and successor to old Dr. Christian Bone, office No. 284 Grand, near Eldridge-st., New-York City.
Symptoms of Consumption will be in to-morrow morning's paper.

FELON, WITH FINGER ABOUT TO BE AMPUTATED,
Cured by Dr. Smith's Magnetic Salve, Mary Bosthwick, No. 125 East 33d-st. Loss of Hearing cured, Maria Sherman, 4th-av., Harlem. For sale by S. B. SMITH, No. 77 Canal-st., near Church-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE GREAT POPULARITY of WILD'S ICELAND MOSS and FLAXSEED CANDY, for the cure of coughs and colds, has caused several unscrupulous persons to meanly attempt to pass off on the public a counterfeit of the great original. Hereafter the inventor's name will be stamped on each piece of candy, without which none is genuine.
H. N. WILD, No. 451 Broadway.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The Fifty-third Anniversary of this Society will be celebrated at the Library, in 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, at 7½ o'clock. The address will be delivered by JOHN W. FRANCIS, M. D. The members and their friends are respectfully invited to attend.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL,
FRANCIS L. HAWKS,
JOHN ROMEYN BRODHEAD,
Committee of Arrangements.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
ELEGANT GAS FIXTURES, AND CHANDELIERS,
FOR SALE AT LESS THAN
THE COST OF MANUFACTURING.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

NEW JUVENILE BOOKS.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York,
HAVE NOW READY THE FOLLOWING
ATTRACTIVE JUVENILES.
I.
A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING, AND EVERYTHING IN ITS PLACE.
BY ALICE B. HAVEN. (Cousin Alice.)
One Vol. 16mo. With wood-cut illustrations and an Illuminated Frontispiece. Price 75 cents.
This is the Seventh Volume of the series of "Home Books" by Cousin Alice, that have attained such a wide popularity with the little folks of both sexes.
In this volume the authoress has endeavored to instil into the minds of children the importance of neatness and order.
BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

Out of Debt, Out of Danger. 1 vol. 16mo	75 cents
Nothing Venture, Nothing Have. 1 vol. 16mo	63 cents
All's not Gold that Glitters	75 cents
Patient Waiting No Loss	63 cents
Contentment Better Than Wealth	63 cents
No Such Word As Fail	63 cents

II.
CHILDREN'S HOLIDAYS:
A STORY BOOK FOR THE WHOLE YEAR.
Contents.
New-Year's Day. The Seaside.
Mrs. Brown's Children's Party. Mary Melleville's Birthday.
Maying at Springdale. Thanksgiving; or, Cousin Mary.
The Fourth of July. The Christmas Tree.
The Old Year.
One Volume. Square 16mo. With Illustrations. 50 cents.
III.
GEORGE READY; OR, HOW TO LIVE FOR OTHERS.
A CHRISTMAS STORY FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.
BY ROBERT O'LINCOLN.
One Volume. 16mo. Illustrated. 75 cents.
This is one of those books that the parent can safely put into the hands of a child, knowing that the moral it conveys will make him wiser and better.
IV.
THE HISTORY OF PETER THE GREAT,
CZAR OF RUSSIA.
BY SARAH H. BRADFORD.
One Volume. 16mo. Illustrated. 75 cents.
The author has endeavored to supply a want, which has long been felt, that of pleasant biographies of prominent men in the world's history, written so as to come within the comprehension of youthful minds. Her Story of Columbus has met with a success which has encouraged her to put forth the Life of the Great Peter.

PROVISIONS FOR THE POOR,
AT COST PRICES!
The subscriber has opened a depot at
No. 283 CANAL-ST.,
for the sale of the following articles to the laboring classes, at actual cost prices, for cash only, viz.:
FLOUR AND MEAL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
BEANS,
PEAS,
RICE,
PEARL BARLEY,
TEA,
SUGAR,
COFFEE,
POTATOES,
DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS, of all kinds,
and other kinds of provisions of the best quality.
A. M. COFFIN, No. 283 Canal-st.

DEMOCRATS!
Can you afford to reelect Fernando Wood for Mayor? Does he act towards our party (to which he claims to belong) as a Democrat or an autocrat?
IS HE AN HONEST MAN?

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, MILlinery and Head-Dress Goods, Wholesale and Retail, at the New Ribbon Store, No. 154 Bowery, three doors above Broome-st. LEWIS P. TIBBALS.

TREES AND PLANTS.—B. M. WATSON, OLD Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., 12 hours from New York City, will send his full descriptive priced catalogue of trees and plants for Fall planting to any address. Carriage of all packages paid to New-York or Boston.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

IMPORTANT
TO CASH BUYERS.
A large and well-selected stock of
BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.
NEW GOODS! FRESH AND DESIRABLE!
ALSO, MEN'S AND WOMEN'S BUFFALO AND CALF HAIR LINED OVERSHOES
FOR CASH,
At MILLER, POWERS & HEDGES',
No. 53 Murray-st., (up stairs.)
They respectfully invite buyers to call and examine their stock, which they are now selling, at wholesale, at greatly-reduced prices.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
IMPORTANT TO LADIES.
In consequence of the great financial crisis, ARNOLD, CONSTABLE, have determined to make still
FURTHER SACRIFICES.
The whole of their
RICH AND VALUABLE STOCK
will be offered
On MONDAY, Nov. 16,
AT
RETAIL, FOR CASH.
SILK ROBES......at $12, reduced from $18
SILK ROBES......at $16, reduced from $27
SILK ROBES......at $20, reduced from $35
VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES..at $30, reduced from $50
VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES..at $40, reduced from $65
VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES..at $50, reduced from $85
VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES, at $60@$75, reduced from $125.
VELVET ROBES A QUILLE...at $30, reduced from $45
VELVET ROBES A QUILLE...at $35, reduced from $55
VELVET ROBES A QUILLE...at $50, reduced from $75
DRESS SILKS, of every description, at unprecedentedly low prices.
FINE SAXONY PLAIDS at 25 cents, new and desirable patterns.
ENGLISH PRINTED DE LAINES, best quality, 12½ cents.
FRENCH PRINTED DE LAINES, best quality, 25 cents
CHINTZ PRINTED DE LAINES, 40 cents, reduced from 60 cents.
CHINTZ PRINTED DE LAINES, super, 50 cents, reduced from 85 cents.
VALENCIAS, Silk and Wool..50 cts., reduced from $1 25
VALENCIAS, Silk and Wool..75 cts., reduced from $1 75
MOUSSELINE DE RUSSE..60 cents, reduced from $1 25
FRENCH PLAID POPLINS.60 cents, reduced from $1 00
FRENCH CALICOES, yard wide, 12½ cents, reduced from 25 cents.
CHINTZ CALICOES, yard wide, 20 cents, reduced from 30 cents.
ALSO,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
LACES,
RIBBONS,
HOSIERY,
SHAWLS,
MOURNING GOODS,
LINENS,
TOWELING,
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
COUNTERPANES,
WHITE GOODS,
And every description of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
AT
UNHEARD-OF PRICES.
REDUCTION REAL.
ARTICLES WARRANTED.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF
WINDOW DRAPERIES IN
LACE AND MUSLIN, by the yard.
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAIN SETS,
TOILET QUILTS,
COUNTERPANES,
BLANKETS,
At a reduction of over fifty per cent. to close the business.
Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.
C. G. HOOK, one of the Assignees.

DRESS GOODS AT AN
ENORMOUS SACRIFICE,
at the
GREAT SALE BY ASSIGNEES,
comprising $50,000 worth of RICH SILKS, in Plain and Fancy Goods, in
ELEGANT COLORINGS AND DESIGNS.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTED DELAINES,
PRINTED CALICOS,
MERINOS and THIBET CLOTHS,
WOOL and other PLAIDS,
MOURNING GOODS, &c.,
At Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.
C. G. HOOK, one of the Assignees.

GREAT SALE OF NECK-TIES AND STOCKS,
AT RETAIL, FOR CASH.
We are now offering our entire Fall importation of NECK-TIES and SELF ADJUSTING STOCKS,
AT RETAIL, at prices never before heard of.

	Present price.	Usual price.
BLACK and FANCY SILK TIES	25 cts.	75
FANCY MOIRE ANTIQUE TIES	25 cts.	$1 00
BLACK BAYADERE TIES	40 cts.	$1 25
FANCY BAYADERE TIES	50 cts.	$1 50
HEAVY RIBBED SILK TIES	65 cts.	$1 50
RICH SILK TIES, with fancy ends, (finest goods imported,) single 65 cents; double, 80 cents; usual price, $1 50 and		$1 75
ENGLISH GARROTE TIES	30 cts.	75
FINE SATIN STOCKS	50 cts.	$1 25
NAPOLEON TIES	35 to 75 cts.	$1 25

SCARFS, 1½ yards long, 75 cts. to $1 75 each.
PLEASE CALL AND SATISFY YOURSELVES as to whether we are humbugging or not.
SMITH & BROUWER, Importers and Manufacturers of Neck-Ties and Stocks, exclusively,
NO. 49 VESEY-ST., UP STAIRS.

473 BROADWAY. 473
SILKS AND SILK ROBES
AT A DREADFUL SACRIFICE,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.
100 pieces COLORED ENGLISH SATINS at $1 50 per y'd,
Cheap at $3 per yard.
ROBES at $14; former price, $25.
BAYADERE SILKS, 5s. per yard; worth $1.
Also, a small invoice of LIGHT CHINA SILKS
FOR EVENING DRESSES, VERY RICH,
Only $1 50 per yard.

COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS.
We will offer, on Monday,
1,000 Embroidered Cambric Collars at $1 25 each,
Usually sold at $3.
5,000 Maltese Lace Collars at 32½c., 75c., and $1 each,
Usuall sold at $2.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES AT A SACRIFICE.
Our entire stock of
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
LACE VEILS AND HANDKERCHIEFS,
Selling off below cost of importation.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

SURPRISING REDUCTION IN CLOAKS,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.
Heavy ribbed gray circulars, only $8.
Heavy ribbed gray sleeve cloaks, only $10.
Black velvet cloaks at great reduction.
Also, a small invoice of colored velvet.
Mantillas and cloaks from $8 to $15.

6-4 VALENCIA PLAIDS ONLY 5S. 6D. PER YARD.
BEEKMAN AND COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Will open this morning another case
Of those beautiful 6-4 Plaid Valencias
At 5s. 6d. per yard.

GREAT BARGAINS IN BLANKETS.
Super 10-4 Whitney Blankets, only $3 per pair.
Also, splendid quality 11-4, for $5, worth $7 per pair.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No 473 Broadway.

475 BROADWAY.
GREAT SALE OF FINE FURS,
REGARDLESS OF COST.
HUDSON'S BAY SABLES,
Some of the richest and darkest in the United States,
MINKS IN ALL QUALITIES AND SHAPES.
We have some Minks of
EXTRAORDINARY QUALITY.
ROYAL ERMINE and every other discription of fur for ladies and children.
Our furs are all genuine, manufactured under our own supervision, and guaranteed.
Purchasers will be satisfied with both goods and price.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

361 BROADWAY.
GREAT LIQUIDATION SALE OF
BULPIN'S ANTIRE STOCK.
1,000 rich Stella shawls at $4 50.
800 rich plush borders at $5 50.
500 very rich plush borders at $8 50.
Great bargains this week.
The entire stock must positively be sold.

361 BROADWAY.
BULPIN'S STOCK OF MATERIALS.
Now selling off by the yard or piece.
Including
Black and colored beaver cloths,
Velvets and silks,
Real guipure-laces,
Fringes and trimmings.
ALL MUST POSITIVELY BE SOLD,
Totally regardless of cost.

361 BROADWAY.
BULPIN'S ENTIRE STOCK NOW SELLING OFF.
Great liquidation sale
OF CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND FURS.
One hundred thousand dollars of cloaks,
Fifty thousand dollars of shawls,
Fifty thousand dollars of furs,
ALL AT 40 PER CENT. BELOW COST.
TREMENDOUS BARGAINS.
The entire stock must positively be sold.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
Immense display of
FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS,
FRENCH CHINA TOILET SETS,
Paris Clocks, Bronzes, Fancy Goods, Silver-plated Ware, Parian Statuary, and a thousand other articles.
The fine assortment of goods
IMPORTED BY US FOR THE TRADE,
Is now offered to our Retail customers
FOR CASH
AT AN UNPRECEDENTED REDUCTION IN PRICE.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

100 GRAY CLOTH CLOAKS, AT $2.
300 gray cloth cloaks, at 3 dollars.
2,000 gray cloth cloaks, at 5 dollars.
400 black beaver cloth circulars at 8 dollars.
500 black beaver cloth circulars, very fine, at $12
GREAT LIQUIDATION SALE,
All this week,
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

GREAT CARPET SALE.
The balance of stock now offering at greater reduction than ever.
ENGLISH BRUSSELS, 6s. 6d.
INGRAIN, from 3s. to 6s.
OIL-CLOTHS, 2s. 6d. to 3s., from 1 to 8 yards wide.
J. HYATT, No. 210 Bowery,
opposite Rivington-st.

VAST REDUCTION.
In the prices of Boys' Clothing.
Blouses, Raglans, Sacks, &c.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway.

475 BROADWAY.
RICH BLACK VELVET CLOAKS.
Received per late arrivals, and
WILL BE OPENED ON MONDAY, NOV. 16,
a great variety of new Paris made black velvet cloaks, which, together with those of our own manufacture, will be offered at prices 40 per cent. below original cost.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

475 BROADWAY.
NEW BEAVER CLOAKS.
WILL BE OPENED ON MONDAY, NOV. 16,
an immense variety of entirely new styles of
RICH BEAVER CLOAKS,
and offered at prices much below their value.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, Nov. 16, a splendid assortment of RIBBONS, at 25 cents per yard, new styles and of superior quality. Canal-st., corner of Mercer-st.

CLOAKS, CIRCULARS AND SHAWLS.—
An immense variety of new styles
Cloth, Plush and Velvet Cloaks and Circulars,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES!
Also, a full assortment of
FASHIONABLE WINTER SHAWLS,
Including Brochés, Plushes, Chenille, Woolen Plaid, &c.,
BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CHEAP FAMILY LINENS!—LINEN DAMasks, Table Cloths, Napkins, Doilies, Pillowcase Linens, Sheetings, Shirtings, &c., &c., &c.,
REDUCED TO MANUFACTURERS' PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CARPETINGS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS, Window Shades, Gilt Cornices, Tassels, &c., &c.,
AT REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

FRENCH MERINOS BELOW COST.—1,000 pieces Colored and Black, of superior finish,
AT 5 SHILLINGS, WORTH $1,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FASHIONABLE PARIS DRESS SILKS—
Full and desirable assortment,
RETAILED BELOW WHOLESALE PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LADIES' WINTER DRESS GOODS—Valencias, Poplins, Cashmeres, De Laines, Alpacas, De Beiges, Paramattas, Plaids, &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

RICH CHINTZ FRENCH PRINTS—
Entirely new patterns, from auction,
YARD WIDE, at 1s. 6d.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

SPECIAL LOT OF RICH SILKS—
Just received from auction,
WILL BE SOLD
AT $2—COST $3 TO IMPORT!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

VALENCIA AND WOOL PLAIDS!—
All Choice Styles,
MUCH BELOW IMPORTERS' PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

HONITON SETS AT $5 AND $6, WORTH from $10 to $14, and an immense stock of rich laces and French embroideries at half their value.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

GAS-FIXTURE MANUFACTORY.
CHEAPEST PLACE IN NEW YORK.
All work warranted, *no extra charges*; fixtures shortened or lengthened, and *put up at the prices for which they are sold.*
JAMES G. MOFFET,
Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st.,
Third block west of Broadway.
P. S.—Old Gas Fixtures regilt French or artistic Bronze.

MUSLIN AND LACE CURTAINS.
A large and splendid assortment, in new designs, for sale at unprecedentedly low prices.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

NEW GOODS!!!
FOR CASH BUYERS.
AT WHOLESALE.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place,
and
Nos. 20 and 22 Murray-st.,
Are constantly making additions of new, fresh and desirable Goods, to their stock, thus making their magnificent warerooms the most attractive resort in town, for buyers who have the cash to spend. There are hundreds of merchants visiting our city daily who cannot find at their old houses anything but the remnants and fragments of worn-out Goods, and are seeking for just such an opportunity to fill out their memorandums as we offer. We, therefore, invite all such to call and examine the
LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK
of
DRY GOODS
IN THE UNION.
All of which will be offered at
ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES
FOR CASH.
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,
TICKINGS, FLANNELS,
DE LAINES, PRINTS,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, BLANKETS,
MERINOS, ALPACAS,
PARAMATTAS, CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, &c.
HOSIERY,
WHITE GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.

$200,000
worth of
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
To be Sold
FOR CASH.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 243 Broadway,
Have determined, in consequence of the present monetary derangement, to close out the balance of the Stock at once.
CURTAINS OF BROCATEL,
TAPESTRY REPS,
PLAIN REPS,
SATIN DE LAINES,
WORSTED AND GERMAN DAMASKS,
Made and put up at prices to suit the times.
They would especially call attention to their select Stock of
PAPER HANGINGS.
Wishing to keep their
WORKMEN EMPLOYED
during the Winter, they will contract to paper and decorate Private Dwellings at COST PRICES.
Their Stock of
WINDOW SHADES
comprises every variety and style, which must be
CLOSED OUT
before Jan. 1, previous to removal to their New Store, without regard to cost.
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
CORNICES AND FIXTURES,
33 per cent. less than cost of importation.

FURS, FURS.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF
J. H. HARLEY'S
ENTIRE STOCK OF FANCY FURS
At retail,
BELOW COST.
Comprising a full assortment of
MANTILLAS, VICTORINES, CARDINALS, PELERINES, CAPES, MUFFS, CUFFS, AND CHILDREN'S FURS.
Also, a full assortment of
GENTLEMEN'S FUR CAPS, COLLARS AND GLOVES,
And a choice selection of SLEIGH ROBES.
All the above were manufactured by J. H. HARLEY, expressly for City trade,
AT NO. 34 JOHN-ST.

BLANKETS,
FLANNELS.
REDUCTION OF PRICES.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,
offer their entire stock of the above goods, together with a large assortment of
LINENS,
QUILTS,
DAMASK NAPKINS,
AND CLOTHS,
AT RETAIL, FOR CASH,
AT PRICES LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
Also,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
of every description, and Lace and Muslin Curtains, at equally reduced prices.

DRY GOODS
For Cash or Approved Credit.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Importers and Jobbers, No. 103 Liberty-st.,
Will close out their Extensive Stock of
FALL GOODS at a great sacrifice, embracing
Magnificent Silk Robes,
and Dress Silks; also, French
Merinos, Valencias, Wool Plaids,
Coburgs, Bombazines, Alpacas, and
Great Variety of Dress Goods.
Linen, Blanket and Domestic
Shawls in great variety.
Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

GREAT SACRIFICE OF
CARPETS.
Owing to our heavy importations and the financial pressure, we have concluded to dispose of our STOCK at RETAIL for CASH, WITHOUT REGARD TO COST, consisting of:
MEDALLION WILTONS,
VELVETS AND BRUSSELS,
HEAVY SHEET OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
DOUGHTY & BROTHERS,
No. 241 Broadway,
Opposite the Park.

REMOVAL.
$75,000 STOCK OF CARPETS.
CLEARING-OUT SALE,
AT REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH.
The subscriber, intending to move in January to his new store now building, (No. 275 Canal and No. 31 Howard, between Broadway and Elm sts.,) now offers his entire stock of Carpets, consisting of Velvets, Tapestries, 3-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers, Rods, Druggets &c., at greatly reduced prices. Cash buyers are invited to an examination.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
Nos. 444 and 446 Pearl-st.

FURS—FURS—FURS.
GEO. C. TREADWELL & CO.
Will sell their entire stock at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND
With the times.
No. 172 Water-st.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS.
1 case All-Wool Black De Laines, 25 and 31 cents.
1 case French Merinos, 56 and 62½ cents.
4 cases Lupin's Bombazines, 69 cents, 75 cents, 81 cents, 87½ cents, 94 cents, and $1.
2 cases Shepherd's Plaids, 25 cents, previously sold at 62½ cents.
3 cases Fine English De Laines, 12½ cents.
N. B.—BEST FRENCH KID GLOVES 50 cents.
Sales from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
At W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

475 BROADWAY.
SHAWLS, SHAWLS, SHAWLS,
Our entire stock of
BROCHE,
CHENILE,
PLUSH BORDERED,
STELLA,
SCOTCH PLAID,
And other SHAWLS are all offered at less than cost.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

475 BROADWAY.
Our extensive establishment is devoted to but three departments:
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
FURS.
Aggregate amount of stock over $200,000, all new and of the richest description, and will be sold, commencing Monday, Nov. 16, at half the original cost.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
$250,000 WORTH OF
VALUABLE FURS,
The entire Wholesale Stock of
J. D. PHILLIPS & CO.
AT RETAIL
THIS DAY, and During the Week, (Saturday excepted.)
At the Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway.
SABLE AND MINK SETS,
FITCH AND STONE MARTEN,
ROCK MARTEN, AND
FRENCH SABLE AND LYNX.
SLEIGH ROBES,
GENTLEMEN'S COATS,
GLOVES AND COLLARS.
And a large variety of every description, all of which are warranted to purchasers reduced below wholesale prices, in order to meet with an early cash sale; or at the Wholesale Warehouse of J. D. PHILLIPS & CO.,
Nos. 82 Maiden-lane and 19 Cedar-st.

LADIES WHO CAN BE TEMPTED
By Fashionable Goods.
At prices under cost,
Will find both in every department, for the morning and evening promenade, and traveling toilet, at
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY,
HOSE and HALF-HOSE, GLOVES,
WOOLEN SACKS, HOODS, and every
Other article in the line at tempting bargains.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

CHEAP GOODS AT W. MATHEWS', NO. 54 Catharine-st. Cloths, Cassimeres, Silks, Velvets, Merinos, Plaids, Alpacas, &c. Also, domestics from the late sales at auction, at a small advance on cost. Cash buyers will find it to their interest to call.

DRY GOODS.—NO. 866 BROADWAY—A FULL assortment of housekeeping dry goods; blankets, fair quality, $2 12; Comfortables, Sheetings, Shirtings; large lot of Table Linen, very cheap; large lot fair quality Snow-Drop Napkins, at 8s. per doz. P. COLE.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

RIGOLETTO.

First appearance in America as Gilda, of

Mad. LA GRANGE.

Mad. D'ANGRI,

has kindly consented to sing the *rôle* of Magdalena.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18,

Second night of

RIGOLETTO.

Mad. LAGRANGE, Mad. D'ANGRI,

BIGNARDI, TAFFANELLI,

ROCCO, DUBREUIL.

The sale of seats commences this morning, at the new ticket office, at

SIBELL'S STATIONERY STORE,

Evening Express Buildings, No. 20 Wall-st., corner of Nassau-st.; at C. Breusing's and the Academy.

On Thursday—Opera Matinée, IL TROVATORE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—OPERA MATINEE.

THURSDAY NEXT, Nov. 19, at 1 P. M.

Many persons having been unable to attend the Matinée of last week on account of the shortness of the notice, the Directors beg to announce an

EXTRA MATINEE ON THURSDAY NEXT,

When will be given the star performance of

IL TROVATORE,

With its immense cast.

Madame LAGRANGE, Madame D'ANGRI, Signori BIGNARDI, ARDAVANI, GASSIER.

Tickets 50 cents to all parts of the Academy.

NOTICE—The third Matinée will be given in the month of December.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, 1857.

Another Star added to the Constellation.

Second appearance of MARIETTA ZANFRETTA.

GABRIEL, ANTOINE and JEROME RAVEL,

in the comic pantomime of THE SOLDIER FOR LOVE.

MARIETTA ZANFRETTA on the Corde Tendue,

Jerome's last novelty—BOREAS.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.

Tickets 50 cents. Upper Boxes 25 cents.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

Second appearance of the wonderful Juvenile Actress,

MISS ANNA MARIA QUINN,

(12 years of age,)

who will appear in seven different characters.

MR. BURTON

will also appear in his great character of the Mummy.

Tuesday—THE LITTLE TREASURE.

Gertrude (the Little Treasure)........Anna Maria Quinn

After which

THE MUMMY.

Toby Trump..........Mr. Burton

To conclude with

ACTRESS OF ALL WORK.

Six characters, (with songs and dances,) Miss Anna Maria Quinn.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, (Tuesday,) Nov. 17, will be performed an entirely new and original comedy in three acts, written by Messrs. F. B. Goodrich and F. L. Warden, entitled,

THE MAIDEN WIFE;

OR, ROMANCE AFTER MARRIAGE,

with new scenery, costumes and appointments, original music and dance, and a cast embracing Messrs. Blake, Lester, Walcot, Davenport, Holland, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Gannon, Miss Stevens, and the entire strength of the company. The comedy will be followed by Mr. Bourcicault's charming adaptation of

THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND,

the most successful piece produced for many years upon any stage.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,

No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.

Continued success of the

GRAND SPECTACULAR DRAMA,

in five acts, acknowledged to be one of the most perfect representations ever given on the American stage.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, 1857,

(And every evening during the week,)

THE SEA OF ICE;

OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Sole Lessee..........Mr. E. A. Marshall

Stage Manager..........Mr. F. B. Conway

Doors open at 6½ o'clock, begin with overture at 7.

Second night of the inimitable comedian,

MR. CHARLES MATHEWS.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, will be presented Planche's celebrated comedy in two acts, entitled

NOT A BAD JUDGE.

Lavater (his original character)........Mr. Chas. Mathews

After which, PRACTICAL MAN.

To conclude with A CONJUGAL LESSON.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor..........Mr. R. Eddy

Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents | Pit..........12 cents

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17,

To commence with Knowles' Play of

WILLIAM TELL.

To be followed by

THE FRENCH SPY.

To conclude with the Drama, in three acts, entitled

JACK SHEPPARD.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,

Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager........A. H. Purdy.

Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes, 2d Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person. Doors open at 6½; curtain will rise at 7 precisely. THIS EVENING, Nov. 17, will commence with

THE PROPHETESS.

To be followed by MY-DEARY.

THE STATUE LOVER.

DUTCH GHOST.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—ANOTHER DECIDED NOVELTY—THE ROAD OF LIFE, which will be performed in a surpassingly elegant manner, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock as an apt and seasonable illustration of labor and its lessons, wealth and its temptations, want and its consequences—with a cast of wholly unapproachable ability. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, THE YOUTH THAT NEVER SAW A WOMAN, followed by BLOOMERS IN LOVE. In addition to the AQUARIA, may be seen the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.

UNBOUNDED SUCCESS.

DR. KANE'S

ARCTIC VOYAGES,

with a description by

CHARLES GAYLER, ESQ.,

the popular Author and Dramatist,

Illustrated by a

GRAND SERIES OF PAINTINGS,

portraying the

BEAUTIES OF THE POLAR REGIONS,

Will be exhibited every evening at 8 o'clock; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

Admission 25 cents; children half price.

SHORTLY TO CLOSE.

"THE HORSE FAIR."

ROSA BONHEUR'S

Great picture of the

HORSE FAIR

Is now on exhibition at the Galleries of

WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,

No. 353 Broadway.

Admittance, 25 cents.

Hours of exhibition from 8½ A. M. to 6½ P. M.

THE STATUE OF BEATRICE CENCI,

by

MISS HOSMER, THE AMERICAN SCULPTRESS,

Is now on view at the exhibition of

BRITISH ART,

In the new galleries of the National Academy of Design one door from Broadway, in 10th-st., from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 P. M. Admission, 25 cents; season tickets, 50 cents.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—SIXTEENTH SEASON, 1857–'58.—The first Concert will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 21, 1857, at the Academy of Music, corner of 14th-st. and Irving-place. The following artists have kindly volunteered their services: Miss MILNER and Mr. H. MOLLENHAUER, Violoncello; Conductor, Mr. THEO. EISFELD. Tickets for sale at the music stores of Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway; C. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway, and M. WALKER, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Members will please to procure their extra tickets on or before the day of the Concert. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the Concert will be $1 50 each. No secured seats. Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. By order. L. SPIER, Secretary.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS.

Diana and her Nymphs are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE BEING IN possession of the CRYSTAL PALACE, with steam-power and shafting for driving machinery of all kinds, are prepared to receive new inventions, and all useful productions in the arts, for exhibition.

W. B. LEONARD, Agent.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

WILL CLOSE DEC. 1.

THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS

BY MODERN ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL, which is now open at the OLD ART UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and in the evening from 7 to 10 o'clock. N. B.—The pictures will be exhibited by gas-light during the day, when necessary.

B. FRODSHAM, Secretary.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE AT WATERS', No. 333 BROADWAY.—Pianos and Melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.

No. 806 Broadway, New-York.

No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

Classes now open for the reception of pupils.

Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lanciers quadrille, German cotillon and all other dances.

For circulars, &c., apply at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—No. 69 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars can be had at the Academies.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

IRON FOUNDRY IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—Premises consist of three full lots, foundry 40x50, three story brick building 25x50, stable for two horses, and boiler room separate from the other buildings. Also, 1 eight-horse engine and boiler, and 70 tons burned iron. For further particulars, apply to C. WOOSTER, No. 301 2d-av., New-York.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE FOR A STOCK OF clothing or other staple merchandise, valuable unincumbered real estate, situated contiguous to one of the most flourishing villages in the vicinity of Chicago. By attention the property could be made double its value in less than 18 months. Address Box No. 1,878 Post-Office.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 18 and 19, at 11 o'clock each day, in the gallery over the store No. 23 Nassau-st., a superb collection of oil-paintings, a private collection just received from Europe, consisting of 200 first-class pictures of the French, Dutch, Flemish and Dusseldorf schools. Among the artists may be found the works of Van Goven, Roos, De Wrt, Vandervelde, Demente, Beckhuysen, Brackalear, Lechtenheld, Shelphout, Woerst after Van Dyke, De Votre, Helst, J. J. Spohler, Tencate, J. Bergmann, Van Heda, J. Koken, Weber, Koster, Ommegank, Wengaardt, Brughel, Brunfort, De Cuirer, Meiners, Hilverdurk, Wedemeyer, Berg, J. W. Schirmer, Noerr, Koekoek, Jan Steen, Tuburg, Verbookhoven, Molenaer after Rembrandt, Van Hove, Weenex, and others of equal celebrity. Also, several superb copies of Roman pictures of celebrity, by the great master, Guisippi Mazzoline. Also, an original picture, "The Butterfly," by Constant Wanters, of the Dusseldorf school, with others of equal celebrity. Also, several fine pictures by T. W. Whitley, Hart and others. The above paintings are now on exhibition.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, office No. 78 Beekman-st., will sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M., all the contents of the five-story sand-stone front residence No. 248 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and near London-terrace. The house is sumptuously furnished throughout, and all in genteel order. In the basement is a full suite of dining-room furniture, extension table, buffet and chairs to match, besides a great variety of kitchen utensils, China dinner and tea sets, silver ware, castors, spoons, forks, liquor chests, ivory cutlery, cut-glass and Bohemian ware, &c. Sale positive. Deposits required of every purchaser. In the parlors are velvet carpets, three rosewood suites, side and wall etageres, pier glasses, centre tables, easy chairs and fauteuils, bronzes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace curtains, couches, bookcases and library secretary, rosewood piano, seven-octave; fine engravings. In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, sofas, couches, chairs, carpets, mahogany bedsteads, &c.; eighteen pure curled hair mattresses, and fine blankets and bedding of all kinds. Catalogues can be had at the banking office of B. F. Manierre, No. 220 Broadway, this day, and at the house on morning of sale.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY—OFFICE NO. 4 Broad-st. Regular auction sale of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY. Also, special sales all other days. Securities bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.

In order to PREVENT FICTITIOUS QUOTATIONS, and to assist those who are desirous of making ACTUAL SALES, Mr. NICOLAY has concluded, at the solicitation of many of his numerous patrons, to sell securities (in addition to his REGULAR SALES MONDAYS and THURSDAYS) EVERY DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, when desired, and to receive, in addition to his REGULARLY ADVERTISED LIST, such Bonds, Stocks and other Securities as may there be presented TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION. This arrangement will enable parties to sell at such times as suit THEIR OWN CONVENIENCE, without regard to his REGULAR DAYS OF SALE.

Special sale TO-DAY at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogue, which can be obtained at the office of

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

Stock Auctioneer and Banker, New-York.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

IMPORTER'S SALE OF SUPERB PARIS FANCY GOODS—Consisting in part of elegant bronze, marble and gilt clocks, superb French china dinner and tea sets, elegant Parian statuettes and groups, superb bronzes, Sevres and French china vases, Bohemian glassware in great variety, superb papier mache desks, jewel cases, &c., solid sterling silver ware, Carrara marble statuary, and a superb collection of first-class oil paintings to be sold at NIBLO'S

On Nov. 16, 17 and 18, by

E. & F. H. SCHENCK.

The saloon will be thrown open to the public for the exhibition of the goods on MONDAY, 16th inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M. The sale of the goods to commence in the evening at 7½ o'clock, and to continue each day and evening till the whole is disposed of. To be positively sold without any reserve.

T. GOLDSMITH, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF ELEGANT CARVED rosewood parlor furniture, piano-forte, very finely inlaid, full 7-octave; gilt framed pier-glasses and paintings, table cutlery, glass and plated ware, THIS DAY, Nov. 17, at the residence No. 116 West 15th-st., at 10½ o'clock, without reserve, rain or shine. Those in want of superior furniture, but little used, would do well to attend, as every article is of the best description, made mostly to order, and consists in part of one finely inlaid piano-forte, 7-octave, warranted for two years; piano-stool and cover, several very valuable oil-paintings, rich frames, excellent and choice subjects, Parlor furniture, en suite, viz: Two suites heavily carved rosewood, 7 and 9 pieces, covered with richest satin brocade, carved rosewood reception chairs. Voltaire chairs, in satin; two very large French plate mirrors, &c., with all the bedroom furniture of twenty rooms.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—OFFICE NO. 46 PINE-st., corner of William-st.—Auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS; also, special sales on any other days when required. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at private sale; also, at the Board of Brokers. To avoid fictitious quotations, and facilitate those who desire to make bona fide sales, Mr. DRAPER will be present at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., each day, and receive for sale at public auction such certificates of stocks, bonds, &c., as shall there be presented for that purpose, in addition to his regular advertised list. Special sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. For particulars see catalogue.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION—ON TUESDAY, Nov. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., elegant Fancy Goods just imported from Paris—Superb vases, ebony goods, writing desks, dressing cases, work-boxes, bohemian and opal vases and card receivers mounted in ormolu, fancy articles, ink-stands, shaving-cases, furnished and mounted in silver; a large and complete assortment of papier-maché goods, clocks, bronzes and other fine articles. Also, a large and valuable assortment of fresh Italian marbles, vases, groups, figures, large and small, real statuary, &c. Can be examined one day before sale.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY HERTS & MOSS.—ASSIGNEES' SALE—Clothing, comprising over $20,000 worth of seasonable ready-made clothing, sack, frock, dress, business, Raglan and overcoats, of every possible description; also, cassimere, doeskin and satinet pantaloons; also, silk, satin, velvet, cloth, plush and other vests; also, a large stock of piece goods and trimmings, French and English cloths, cassimeres, doeskins, Petershams, pilot cloths, vestings, linings, trimmings, serges, alpacas, satinets, &c. To be peremptorily sold for cash, by order of Assignees. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY WILL sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of second hand furniture, consisting of parlor suites covered in brocatel and plush; satin brocatel window-curtains, tête-à-têtes, sofas, chairs, rockers, carpets, bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, bedsteads, feather beds, mattresses, blankets, bedding, crockery, glassware, &c., &c. Also, by order of assignee, 24 baskets champagne, 30,000 opera cigars, a superior article.

IRVING & WATKINS, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, NOV. 17, AT 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 8 Pearl-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of suites in brocatelle and hair cloth, sofas, tête-à-têtes and arm chairs, book-cases, wardrobes, desks, &c.; rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, straw paillasses, washstands, bureaus, oak dining and hall chairs, hat racks, rosewood and mahogany parlor chairs in plush and hair cloth, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Also, kitchen furniture.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

BANGS & CO. WILL OFFER FOR SALE, THIS DAY, Nov. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., a large and desirable assortment of new and second hand furniture, comprising beds, mattresses, bedsteads, parlor suites, chairs, etageres, sofas, lounges, cutlery, crockery, silver-plated ware, carpets, mirrors, fancy goods, oil-paintings, &c., &c., &c.

Sale positive. Catalogues ready early on morning of sale.

M. B. BUTLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No 55 Leonard-st., suites of parlor and bedroom furniture, in satin brocatel and moquet; pier and mantel mirrors, chandeliers, carpets, oil-cloths, bedding, kitchen utensils, &c.; 15 French mirror plates. Also, 1 rosewood piano. Descriptive catalogue on morning of sale.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 18, AT 12 O'CLOCK at noon, at No. 160 Fulton, near Cranberry-st., Brooklyn—Stock and Fixtures of a Butcher's Shop, consisting of counter, blocks, meat racks, large ice chest, 5 cleavers, 3 saws, 4 knives, baskets, sausage-meat cutters and stuffers, a quantity of fresh and corned beef, pork, sausages, head-cheese, barrel of sausage, and head-cheese cases, &c. Also, a horse, cart, and harness.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA AT auction, by J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, Nov. 17, 10 o'clock, No. 281 Pearl-st. Peremptory sale without reserve of all kinds best white granite, blue and common ware, glass ware, China, Brittania ware, toys, &c. Goods well packed for shipping. Sale positive, rain or shine.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART.—THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) NOV. 16, at 10 o'clock, at No. 80 Warren-st., Sheriff's sale of a large stock of hosiery, gloves, gentlemen's furnishing goods, &c.

The above sale is further postponed until WEDNESDAY Nov. 18, at the same time and place.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

BANGS & CO., WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, Nov. 19th, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., a large assortment of fowls, comprising buff and white Shanghae's, black Spanish Leghorns, &c., from imported stock. Sale positive.

VALUABLE GOLD MINE FOR SALE IN VIRGINIA.—In obedience to a decree of the Circuit Court of Buckingham County, Virginia, in two cases of Charles Sagory *vs.* Wissmann and others, and Wissmann *vs.* The Buckingham Coal Company and others, I will offer for sale at public auction in front of Buckingham Court House, on MONDAY, Dec. 24, 1857, a tract of land in the said County containing 300 acres, known as the Buckingham Mine, on which there is a gold mine which has been worked on a large scale and regarded as one of the best in this gold section. It is about six miles from the Court House, and upon it there are extensive buildings with a large steam engine, and a tunnel has recently been completed at great expense, which is said to add greatly to the value. The terms of sale will be cash as to so much as will be necessary to pay the expenses of the sale and the taxes on the property, and for the balance on a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years, equal installments, the purchaser being required to give bonds with good security, and the title retained as further security.

JOHN W. HASKINS, Commissioner.

PIANOS AT AUCTION.—THE LARGE STOCK of pianos, with and without the Æolian attachment, of T. GILBERT & Co.'s make, will be sold at the warerooms, Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner Canal-st., on TUESDAY, Nov. 17, at 11 o'clock A. M. This sale is on account of the fire that occurred a short time since. Most of the pianos will be guaranteed. Terms cash.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE BY AUCTION OF the entire magnificent Rosewood Furniture and elegant embellishments of a 5-story private residence, on account of whom it may concern.

WESTCOTT & LINDSLEY, General Auctioneers, for the sale of real estate, household furniture, &c., office No. 7 Beekman-st., under Nassau Bank, will sell peremptorily for cash TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) Nov. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., the entire elegant contents of the house, all of which was imported or made to order for the present owner, and embraces a most elaborate and costly collection of everything adapted to a gorgeous and fashionable furnished residence. It is imperative that the goods should be removed immediately after the sale, for which purpose responsible men will be in attendance. Deposits will be required of all purchasers. Catalogues will be ready on the morning of sale. Parlor Furniture consists in part of double and single suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in medallion silk brocade, with slip covers, elaborate carved rosewood piano-forte, with unexpired warranty; statuary-top etageres, with mirror-fronts, French marble music cabinet, rosewood Turkish reception chairs, in moquet and tapestry, two elegant ormolu mounted mantel mirrors, three large pier mirrors to match, worth $200 each, rich embroidered curtains, statuary, marble-top, centre, pier and sofa tables, royal Wilton and velvet carpets, corner etageres, with mirror backs, costly China and marble vases, statuary groups, parlor ornaments, collection of valuable paintings, French escritoire, Turkish lounges, ormolu clocks, elegant chandeliers, &c. Dining-room, Library and Chamber Furniture in rosewood, marble-top bureaus, mirror-door wardrobes, superb carved bedsteads, hair mattresses, washstands, commodes, full suite rosewood furniture, in crimson velvet, two superior rosewood secretary bookcases, fancy tables, Pastile French engravings, upholstered and French chairs, gold-bordered shades, oak dining-room furniture, extension table, dining chairs, marble-top sideboard, rich silver ware, decorated China, cut-glass, pearl and silver cutlery, &c., with a large quantity of parlor and chamber furniture in rosewood and mahogany, not mentioned. Sale positive, rain or shine, commencing at 10½ precisely.

WALTER GREENOUGH, Auctioneer.

DAMAGED WHEAT.—GREENOUGH & BURDETT will sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 1½ o'clock, at Pier No. 36 East River, from the *Jeremiah Thompson*. (For account whom it may concern.) Damaged wheat, 50,000 bushels, in bags and bulk, or what may be discharged in lighters up to the hour of sale. Terms at sale.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,

Principal of Hudson River Institute,

At Claverack, N. Y.,

Offers board and tuition for $120 a year.

MR. AND MADAME DON BERNARD'S French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 20 Second-place, Brooklyn. Mr. DON BERNARD, formerly French Professor of University College, New-York; Madame DON BERNARD, late French teacher of Rutgers Female Institute, New-York. A large number of teachers in attendance. The means for conferring a thorough academic education are of the highest order. Prof. DON BERNARD has opened at his residence a class of French literature for those who wish to perfect themselves in this important branch of education. Also, private classes for ladies.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, LONG ISLAND opposite 70th-st., enters on its eighteenth session Nov. 1. Twelve pupils are received, who, with the principal and teachers, form a family circle in which no opportunity passes unimproved for the cultivation of correct sentiment and refined manners. Music and the modern languages are taught by resident teachers, and the means for conferring a thorough academic education are of the highest order. Mrs. WM. JONES receives applications at her residence, and circulars are mailed, or may be had from J. H. WILLIAMS, Esq., No. 353 Broadway, or T. L. CHESTER, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 7. Six assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics; lessons, as far as possible, taught in school. There is a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 8 years. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 156 2d-av., and at RANDOLPH'S bookstore, No. 683 Broadway.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN McMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 922 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN and C. S. FRANCIS.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Academy in New-York, and prepares students practically for business. Students prepared at this Institution readily obtain good situations, and they become quick in figures, rapid business writers and good bookkeepers. Three seats vacant.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 809 Broadway, (2d floor.) A thorough and efficient education is here imparted to a select number of pupils, under a discipline mild but decided.

R. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

$2—FOR TEN LESSONS OF ONE HOUR EACH—Regular charge $10. New Writing Classes commence this day and evening. Ladies 12 and 7 o'clock. Gentlemen at 4, 5 and 8 o'clock P. M. Private instruction given. Book-keeping as usual.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

A LADY RESIDING IN BROOKLYN IS desirous of instructing a few pupils on the piano, at their residences. Best of references given. Terms moderate. Address N. H., Box No. 1,130 New-York Post-Office, stating where an interview may be had.

INSTRUCTION GIVEN TO PRIVATE PUPILS in the English branches, modern languages and Drawing, by a graduate of Harvard. Address J. W., *Times* office.

POSTPONEMENT. — SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY Institute, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal; Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate. Winter Term commences Nov. 16.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that their boarding and day school, No. 33 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY.—WINTER TERM opens Nov. 17, and continues 14 weeks. Foreign Music Teacher. Bill per Term $36 75. For circulars, address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

J. ALBINUS CONRY, ELOCUTION ACADEMY, Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, Elocution taught in connection with a system of vocal gymnastics and general physical training for the cultivation and development of the voice.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 826 Broadway, Messrs. LYON & KARGE, Principals, offers superior facilities in every department to pupils of all ages.

$130 PER YEAR—BOARD AND TUITION.—Ashland Collegiate Institute, Greene County, N. Y. Students received at any time. Circulars, &c., No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

A CIRCULAR OF THE HOME SCHOOL, New-Haven, Conn., can be had of Mr. HADDEN, 283 Broadway, or of the Principal, A. G. SHEARS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

NATIONAL SCHOOL AGENCY, No. 289 Broadway, by RICE & ANDREWS.—Teachers are wanted for every department of instruction, North, South, East and West. No charge to parties wishing to engage teachers. A French lady is wanted to teach vocal and instrumental music in a Seminary.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS HAD experience in teaching the English branches, desires employment as visiting governess, or as assistant teacher in a school. Unexceptionable references given. Address TEACHER, Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO teach music, English branches, and French, desires a situation as daily or resident teacher in a family; would take pupils in music at their own residences. Reference given. Address L. B., Brooklyn Post-Office.

WANTED.—AN ACCOMPLISHED YOUNG LADY, capable of teaching English, French and music, and who has taught before, would go to live with a respectable family, her board to be an equivalent for salary. No objection to go out of town. Address S. S., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PERSON QUALIFIED TO TEACH Book-keeping and Penmanship. Apply at No. 327 4th-av., between 9½ A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS.

BEST CIRCULAR SCALE PIANOS,

With or without iron-frame, AT COST FOR CASH, to suit the times. Decided bargains at

J. & C. FISCHER'S, No. 325 Broadway.

AN EXTRA CARVED 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD four round cornered piano-forte, stool, music books, &c., for sale at an unprecedented low cash price, made to order for the owner two months ago, who paid $660 for it; has magnificent carved legs, superb pearl keys, high, rich tone, and a perfect drawing-room piano-forte, the most celebrated city make, with unexpired warrantee for two years, and will be given to the makers if desired; price for the piano, stool and box for shipping purposes $300, a sacrifice, will be offered to an immediate cash customer. Can be seen at the owner's residence, No. 678 6th-av., near 39th-st., after 7 A. M.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANO-FORTES—Including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 508 Broadway. H. WARREN.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Acceptances maturing before Dec. 1, 1857, taken in exchange for Pianos. Those superb instruments of A. W. LADD & Co., and a great variety of other makers, for sale at great bargains. Pianos to rent, very cheap, at

JUDSON & MUNGER'S, No. 722 Broadway.

HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, NEW AND second-hand, to let or for sale, on instalments, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANT first-class four-story house, in 34th-st., brown-stone front, built and finished throughout in the most superior style, with every improvement: will be sold on reasonable terms, or will be let at a very moderate rent to a good tenant. Apply at No. 63 East 34th-st., or to WYLLYS LYMAN, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A THOROUGH BUILT THREE-STORY brick house, high basement, 20 feet front, located on 28th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., with gas, and Croton water baths, &c. Will be sold cheap for half cash and half on mortgage. Apply to WM. H. LUSH, No. 296 4th av.

HOUSES TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—THE NEW AND elegant, 16½ feet wide, four-story, English basement, brown stone front house, northeast corner 4th-av. and 35th-st., fronting on the avenue. Rent very moderate. Inquire of RANDOLPH W. TOWNSEND, No. 140 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET AT ORANGE—HOUSES AND OUT-houses, with about five acres of highly-cultivated grounds, on Scotland-st., North Orange, N. J.; the place is well stocked with various kinds of fruit; has fine vegetable garden, &c., &c., commanding a fine view of mountain and valley, and is within ten minutes' walk of the dépôt. Address S. WALES, No. 170 William-st., corner of Beekman.

TO LET—THE TWO THREE-STORY BRICK dwelling houses, replete with all the modern conveniences, such as gas, bath, water closets, furnace, &c., situate Nos. 38 and 42 President-st., Brooklyn, L. I. To a good tenant the rent will be very low to 1st May next. Apply at Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR, BASEMENT AND cellar of a first-class, marble-front store, No. 96 Liberty-st., about 200 feet west of Broadway, newly painted and in first-rate order, at a reasonable rent. Apply to A. VANDERPOEL or JAS. E. McLANAHAN, No. 14 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—HOUSES, WITH MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, on 46th-st., near 7th-av.; one on 32d-st., near 3d-av.; a large house and 9 lots on 93d-st. and 4th-av.; two houses, with gas, Croton, &c., on 125th-st. Rents moderate. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN TWENTIETH-st., near 4th-av., to a private family only; 3-story; 12 rooms, with the improvements in perfect order. To see the house, apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., after 1 o'clock. Rent $1,260.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE APARTMENT, THE second floor and front basement of house No. 29 King-st., consisting of six rooms, with gas and Croton water. Inquire of HENRY HAWKEY, in rear of No. 31 King-st., or of A. RAYMOND, No. 51 Chatham-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—BETWEEN TENTH AND 23d sts., worth from $10,000 to $15,000, and in a good neighborhood, for which a part cash will be paid, and a fine country residence, at cash price, (clear of all incumbrance,) for the difference, situated within an hour from the City. For further particulars, apply at No. 18 Exchange-place, room No. 16, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SNUG LITTLE house, with good out-buildings, and from five to ten acres of land, situate on Long Island Sound, within two hours' drive of New-York. Address J. B., box No. 2,012 Lower Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—NOT to exceed 25 miles from the City, near a railroad dépôt and pleasant village. Location healthy. House and out-buildings of modern construction and in good condition, needing no new outlay; adapted for Winter as well as Summer. From 10 to 30 acres of first quality of land under good improvement, well fruited and watered. Bargain to be closed this Fall. Possession 1st April of next. Address, with full particulars, S. B., office of this paper.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE— Within one hour of the City; would be exchanged for merchandise, wild land in Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, or a good farm. Address COUNTRY SEAT, office of this paper.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:

Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 48, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 374 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts.,—Catharine-st., Nos. 28, 28½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 198—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 6, 118, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 327, 329—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 257, 259, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five five story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 259—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth-st., No. 315—Greenwich-st., Nos. 29, 36, 53, 63, 67, 79, 101, 113, 164, 179—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 130—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 225—Liberty-st., 138, 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No, 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 258, 292, 293—Nassau-st., Nos. 82, 84, 86—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 346, 390, 477—Peck-slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 25, 27—Pike-st., No. 81—Reade-st., Nos. 36, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South-st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.,—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 18—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 489—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 418—Washington-st., Nos. 5, 21, 23, 33, 35, 71, 87, 89, 102, 123, 160, 162, 179—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 52, 53—Wooster-st., No. 73—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.,—Northeast corner West and Cedar-sts.,—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 353—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 126, 152—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 106—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 205, 208 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 284—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 425, 426, 428, 430—Ninth-av., 519½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 93—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st., and Broadway, marble saw mill.

HENRY H. HOWARD,

Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

PROCLAMATION—MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1857.—$250 REWARD.—Whereas, Theresa Muller, a Swiss woman, aged about 40 years, was (as is believed) brutally murdered on the night of the 6th instant, in house No. 32 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, by one or all of four men named James Toole, Morris O'Connell, William Hagan and Sailor Dan; and whereas, the person known as Sailor Dan is still at large, now, therefore, I, Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New-York, do, by virtue of the authority vested in me, offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the arrest and delivery of the said Sailor Dan to the authorities of this City. Said reward to be paid on his delivery to the keeper of the City Prison of said City.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, (New Court-House,) No. 32 Chambers st., New-York, Nov. 1, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT 1 per cent. will be added, on the 1st day of December, on all taxes remaining unpaid. Also, that 2 per cent. will be added on the 15th day of December.

Checks and bills on City Banks taken. Envelopes containing money and bills not received. No money received after 2 o'clock. WILSON SMALL, Receiver.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.—CAPTAIN MOSES HOYT, Agent for underwriters for Nassau, N. P. and its vicinity, has been provided with a suitable vessel and wrecking materials in order to cruise on and about the Bahama Banks, and render advice and assistance to vessels stranded or in distress.

Shipmasters who may require aid or counsel in case of disaster, are respectfully requested to confer with Captain HOYT and unite with him in such measures as may be deemed best for the interests of all concerned.

NOTICE.—A LETTER ADDRESSED TO PETER VREDENBURGH, Esq., Freehold, N. J., containing certificate No. 2,406 for 50 shares Illinois Central Railroad Company Stock, in the name of the said Vredenburgh, $30 per share, paid and mailed on the 4th day of April last in this City having miscarried, notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Company for the issue of a new certificate for said shares in place of the same.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1857.

NOTICE.—PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of Messrs. CLARK & FAULKNER, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York, until the 20th inst., for the purchase of $58,000 in amount of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad Company, said Bonds having been pledged as collateral. Terms cash. THOS. BEALS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GIFTS. GIFTS. GIFTS.

GIFTS DOUBLE THE VALUE OF FORMER PRESENTS GIVEN AWAY,

AT

EVANS & CO.'S

GREAT ORIGINAL GIFT BOOKSTORE,

No. 677 Broadway.

SECURE YOUR HOLIDAY GIFTS WITHOUT COST.

With every book sold the purchaser receives one of the following

LIST OF PRESENTS.

Gold and silver watches; large double-case miniature lockets; gold, stone, onyx, turquoise, lava, mosaic, jet, florentine and plain gold brooches; bracelets, armlets. Bosom pins, gold neck chains, sets of studs, and sleeve buttons, in variety; gold pens and pencils, silver-pencils, gold pens, gents' heavy gold rings, ladies' finger rings, &c.

Having reduced our rates of small presents, we are enabled to promise satisfaction in EVERY INSTANCE.

Orders from the country executed with dispatch.

Catalogues sent free to any address upon application.

Address EVANS & CO.,

Principal Wholesale and Retail Store, No. 677 Broadway,

D. W. EVANS, }

J. H. PRESTON. } La Farge Buildings.

STOLEN—FROM THE STABLE OF THE SUB-scriber, in South Orange, on Saturday night, Nov. 14, 1857, a dark brown MARE, about 15 hands high, 3 years old last June, with a star in her forehead, long switch tail; no shoes on her hind feet when taken. Any person who will secure the horse and thief, and return them to the subscriber in South Orange, shall be entitled to $25, or for the horse $15. ETHAN M. BALDWIN.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH without metal plate or clasps, and can be inserted without extracting any teeth or roots. The teeth are three-fourths lighter than the porcelain. Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND has now the best certificates of the first citizens. Come and see. No. 651 Broadway, New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing June 3, 1857—Trains leave dépôt corner White and Centre sts.:

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams' Bridge.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

4 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, Nov. 9, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3:00 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; $3 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11½ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 9¾ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 12½ and 3½ P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ A. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6¾ A. M. and 12:35 and 5¾ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and 8:25 A. M., and 1 and 6:10 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:50, and 6:5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BOWERY BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, and all the creditors of the said Bank, are required within thirty days from the 5th day of November, A. D. 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank, before me, at my office, in the banking-building on the corner of Broome-st. and the Bowery, in the City of New-York. And all persons indebted to said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said Bank, and to pay the same. And all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned, within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing, and in detail, to the undersigned at said office within said time.—New-York, Nov. 7, 1857.

JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.

SCHELL, SLOSSON & HUTCHINS, Attorneys.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.

BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL,

Attorneys for Receiver.

IN THE MATTER OF THE EAST RIVER BANK.—Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed, by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the property and effects of the East River Bank, of the City of New-York; and all creditors and persons having claims or demands against the said Bank are required to exhibit and establish such claims or demands before me, at the former banking-house of said bank, on the corner of Third-av. and Eight-st, in the City of New-York, within thirty days from the date hereof. And all persons having possession of any property belonging to said bank, and all persons indebted to said bank, are required to account and answer to me at said banking-house within the aforementioned time for the value of such property, and to pay such indebtedness. And all persons having open and subsisting engagements or contracts of the said bank are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me, within the aforementioned time at said banking-house.—Dated Oct. 23, 1857. DAVID BANKS, Receiver,

BANKS & ANDERSON, Att'ys for Receiver, 128 Nassau-st.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1857.

CIRCULAR.—THIS INSTITUTION, IN PURSUANCE of the resolutions of its Board, already published, will continue to receive Gold and Silver, Coin and Bullion on deposit from all its dealers and correspondents, and place the same to their credit respectively in Specie account, and will repay the amount on demand in Specie to such depositors on their checks drawn payable in Coin.

And during the suspension of Specie payments by the Banks in the City of New-York, or until further notice, this Bank will receive in payment of loans and discounted paper, and on deposit, the Notes and Certified Checks of other Banks in good standing circulating as current funds, and will pay Checks of Depositors on current account, in such currency only.

Dealers and parties depositing paper for collection will be deemed to concur in this arrangement, unless immediate and written notice to the contrary be given to this Bank. JOHN A. STEVENS, President.

HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.

V. L. BUXTON, Sec'y. W. W. CONCKLIN, Pres.

DIVIDENDS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, }

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 6, 1857. }

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DE-CLARED out of the profits a dividend of 10 per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 11th instant. The transfer book will be closed until the 12th instant.

By order. FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 Wall-st., New-York, Nov. 2, 1857. A Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable on the 6th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

J. H. LEGGETT, Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM LECTURES.

JOHN J. RAYMOND, LL. D., President of the Polytechnic Institute, will give the first lecture of the course on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17. Subject—*Study versus Reading*. Admission 25 cents, or 50 cents for a gentleman and two ladies. Lecture will commence at 7½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.—The Anniversary Oration before the Academy will be delivered by J. MARION SIMS, M. D., at the new building of the Historical Society, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 18th inst., at 8 o'clock. The medical profession, medical students and other gentlemen interested in surgical science, are respectfully invited to attend. By order.

F. U. JOHNSTON, JR., Assistant Secretary.

GERMAN SOCIETY.—AN ADJOURNED MEETING of this Society will be held on TUESDAY, Nov. 17, at 7 o'clock, P. M., in the basement of St. Matthew's Church, Walker-st. Punctual attendance of members is requested. H. ROCHELL, Secretary.

TO CONNOISSEURS.—FOR SALE, A LOT OF 40 very old and rare etchings and engravings, collected in Europe. Price $50. Address VERTU, box No. 3,704 Post-Office, New-York, for two days.

KEROSENE

OILS

AT NO. 50 BEAVER-ST.

$4 50 DOUBLE SOLE WATER-PROOF SEWED BOOTS, NOW READY. ALSO, THOSE $3 50 CONGRESS BOOTS AT JONES', NO. 10 ANN-ST. EAR THEM UM.

FOR EUROPE.

FOR ENGLAND AND FRANCE, 1857 AND 1858.—NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The United States Mail steamship ARAGO, 2,500 tons, DAVID LINES, Commander, and steamship FULTON, 2,500 tons, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave New-York, Havre and Southampton for the year 1858 on the following days:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE HAVRE:
Arago, Saturday, Nov. 14.	Fulton, Tuesday, Nov. 17.
Fulton, Saturday, Dec. 12.	Arago, Tuesday, Dec. 15.
Arago, Saturday, Jan. 9.	Fulton, Tuesday, Jan. 12.
Fulton, Saturday, Feb. 6.	Arago, Tuesday, Feb. 9.
Arago, Saturday, M'h. 6.	Fulton, Tuesday, M'h. 9.
Fulton, Saturday, April 3.	Arago, Tuesday, April 6.
Arago, Saturday, May 1.	Fulton, Tuesday, May 4.
Fulton, Saturday, May 29.	Arago, Tuesday, June 1.
	Fulton, Tuesday, June 29.

These steamers, built expressly for Government service, with double engines under deck; every care has been taken in the construction of hull and machinery to insure safety and speed. The ships have five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Recent experience has demonstrated the absolute necessity of this mode of construction. The accommodations for passengers are believed to combine every comfort and convenience that can be desired.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:

From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 1st Cabin. $130

From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 2d Cabin 75

From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 1st Cabin. 800f.

From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 2d Cabin. 400f.

To passengers going to London, these steamers offer the advantage of economy, both in time and expense.

Specie delivered in London.

No passage secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

All letters and newspapers must pass through the Post-Office.

For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway; WM. ISELIN, Agent, Havre; CROSKEY & CO., Agents, Southampton; LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., Paris.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.

The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.

The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20.......1857	Wednesday, June 24.....1857
Saturday, July 4.......1857	Wednesday, July 8.....1857
Saturday, July 18.......1857	Wednesday, July 22.....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.......1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5.....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.......1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19.....1857
Saturday, Sept. 12.......1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2.....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.......1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30.....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10.......1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14.....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24.......1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28.....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.......1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11.....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.......1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25.....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.......1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9.....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24.....1857

For freight or passage, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.

STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.

B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..........$130

Second Cabin Passage..........75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..........$110

Second Cabin Passage..........60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 11.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 18.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 2.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 9

AMERICA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 16

EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 23

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship ADRIATIC, JAS. WEST, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

The ATLANTIC, Capt. O. ELDRIDGE, will succeed the ADRIATIC, and sail Dec. 5.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments.

No expense has been spared to make the steamers of this line in all respects as good as new, and the thorough examination given them proves their mode of structure yet unequaled.

N. B.—Hereafter the regular built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin..........$130 | Second Cabin..........$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For freight or passage, apply to

WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 9.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.

First Cabin..........$80 | Second Cabin..........$50

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton and New-York.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
N. Star,	Saturd'y, Nov. 28	Weds'day, Dec. 2.
Ariel, Sat'y, Nov. 28	Saturday, Dec. 26	Weds'day, Dec. 30.

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
Edinburg, Sat'day, Oct. 31, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Oct. 31
Glasgow, Wed'day, Nov. 25, 12 noon.	New-York, Nov. 18
New-York, Wed'ay, Dec. 16, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Dec. 2
Edinburg, Wed'ay, Dec. 30, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Dec. 16

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail Line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8, to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Captain ISAAC CROWELL, will leave for Savannah on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, from pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAM'L L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

The steamship ALABAMA, Captain G. R. SCHENCK, will succeed the above, and leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 21.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE FOLLOWING correspondence has passed between Mons. Thalberg and Vieuxtemps, and the Committee of Trustees of the Fire Department:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: Understanding that you are making arrangements for a performance to be given in aid of the Charitable Fund of the Fire Department, we tender our gratuitous services for that occasion.

We remain, gentlemen,

Your obedient servants,

S. THALBERG,

HENRI VIEUXTEMPS.

To Messrs. ZOPHAR MILLS,

A. J. DELATOUR,

JAMES Y. WATKINS,

Committee of Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1857.

Mons. S. Thalberg and Henri Vieuxtemps:

GENTLEMEN: Your kind and liberal offer of your valuable services, in aid of the Charitable Fund of the Fire Department is cheerfully accepted.

Arrangements have been made with Mr. B. Ullmann for the Academy of Music for Saturday evening, Nov. 28, at which time a Concert and Opera combined will take place.

On behalf of the Fire Department, we sincerely thank you for this act of generosity on your part.

We have no doubt that it will be the means of enabling us to cheer the hearts of the widows and orphans of firemen during the coming Winter.

Your obedient servants,

ZOPHAR MILLS, } Committee

A. J. DELATOUR, } of

JAMES Y. WATKINS, } Trustees.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday Nov. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$6,098,420 07
Average amount of Specie.... 1,413,857 83
Average amount of Circulation.... 101,824 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 4,677,822 23
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. Oakley, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.......$605,123 00
Average amount of Specie.... 70,330 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 43,343 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 196,010 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Nathan C. Platt, President of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
NATHAN C. PLATT, President.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.
Wm. M. Weaver, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$491,784 00
Average amount of Specie.... 61,821 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 95,340 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 248,801 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George D. Arthur, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $4,441,364 88
Average amount of Specie.... 1,495,283 98
Notes Late Bank of America.....$23,906 }
Average amount of Circulation....$24,694 } 48,600 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 4,647,531 82
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. L. Jenkins, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$10,452,720 01
Average amount of Specie.... 2,456,510 75
Average amount of Circulation.... 2,095 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 6,000,934 66
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry F. Vail, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $852,398 38
Average amount of Specie.... 175,717 80
Average amount of Circulation.... 37,271 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 796,184 37
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George Ellis, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $3,238,508 57
Average amount of Specie.... 606,056 72
Average amount of Circulation.... 343,229 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,339,712 47
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. B. Meeker, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.
Thomas Stewart, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,392,645 20
Average amount of Specie.... 235,556 45
Average amount of Circulation.... 33,779 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,197,919 79
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Isaac Seymour, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,308,165 12
Average amount of Specie.... 489,144 75
Average amount of Circulation.... 83,589 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,768,061 46
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Lowry, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $3,345,245 75
Average amount of Specie.... 644,573 14
Average amount of Circulation.... 427,528 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,795,391 91
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George W. Duer, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. DUER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.
A. C. Graham, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,731,435 38
Average amount of Specie.... 303,659 43
Average amount of Circulation.... 223,826 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,177,705 63
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John L. Everitt, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.
Mathias Banta, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.......$202,505 38
Average amount of Specie.... 31,489 29
Average amount of Circulation.... 126,784 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 135,722 20
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. Eldredge, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.
E. Stephenson, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,280,065 91
Average amount of Specie.... 103,063 94
Average amount of Circulation.... 128,485 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 708,509 05
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Benedict Lewis, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.
G. G. Taylor, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$402,928 15
Average amount of Specie.... 49,387 31
Average amount of Circulation.... 75,433 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 164,346 21
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. Schreiner, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.
Calvin Smith, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,282,434 00
Average amount of Specie.... 625,264 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 180,017 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,728,684 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. Williams, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashr.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.
Wm. M. Weaver, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts...... $513,742 40
Average amount of Specie.... 82,917 93
Average amount of Circulation.... 128,403 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 350,083 83
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. Comstock, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.
A. M. Eaglesen, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,888,965 27
Average amount of Specie.... 642,906 66
Average amount of Circulation.... 17,103 58
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,958,068 16
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robt. Strong, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.
W. O. Mumford, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,415,906 09
Average amount of Specie.... 588,645 82
Average amount of Circulation.... 108,708 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,512,923 86
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. Talman, Acting Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,389,916 04
Average amount of Specie.... 190,567 13
Average amount of Circulation.... 94,092 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,239,625 07
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. Platt, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier
Sworn before me this 16th day of November, 1857.
Andrew Kohler, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts,.....$1,407,212 66
Average amount of Specie.... 281,686 90
Average amount of Circulation,.... 83,849 00
Average amount of Deposits,.... 1,429,140 47
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William J. Lane, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$528,939 30
Average amount of Specie.... 143,917 31
Average amount of Circulation.... 78,938 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 446,800 82
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Hawes, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.
Jas. Harrison, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,077,711 45
Average amount of Specie.... 109,221 15
Average amount of Circulation.... 48,004 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 610,681 17
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thos. L. Taylor, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.
W. O. Mumford, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,741,099 53
Average amount of Specie.... 240,552 84
Average amount of Circulation.... 90,700 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 860,224 95
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James Buell, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.
Thos. L. Thornell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:
Average amounts of Loans and Discounts.... $616,265 06
Average amount of Specie.... 149,636 69
Average amount of Circulation.... 94,432 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 445,024 82
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Daniel V. H. Bertholf, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.
Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,744,737 27
Average amount of Specie.... 336,128 79
Average amount of Circulation.... 267,978 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,278,627 87
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thomas R. Acly, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,301,695 10
Average amount of Specie.... 752,412 97
Average amount of Circulation.... 233,334 83
Average amount of Deposits.... 3,751,799 81
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James M. Morrison, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $760,053 36
Average amount of Specie.... 70,310 37
Average amount of Circulation.... 79,522 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 385,756 76
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. Beach, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,396,398 85
Average amount of Specie.... 133,564 94
Average amount of Circulation.... 170,283 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 848,881 31
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robt. H. Haydock, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,600,483 31
Average amount of Specie.... 474,359 11
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank.... 327,929 94
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,853,919 62
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Gideon De Angelis, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $645,305 28
Average amount of Specie.... 89,980 30
Average amount of Circulation.... 112,906 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 361,703 59
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. W. Youle, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.
John M. Devoy, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,557,653 05
Average amount of Specie.... 359,360 94
Average amount of Circulation.... 35,927 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,386,460 59
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Blake, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. BLAKE, Cash'r.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.
C. B. Wheeler, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$4,013,250 10
Average amount of Specie.... 1,238,045 52
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank.... 257,919 83
Average amount of Deposits.... 3,912,923 24
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Augustus E. Silliman, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,575,872 99
Average amount of Specie.... 265,932 34
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank.... 87,167 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,114,679 01
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Oakley, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.
John Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$5,428,025 97
Average amount of Specie.... 720,681 76
Average amount of Circulation.... 239,231 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 4,552,549 24
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George I. Seney, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,085,398 00
Average amount of Specie.... 178,220 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 77,694 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 709,957 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. Tooker, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.
J. Van Namee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,687,341 26
Average amount of Specie.... 569,610 62
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank.... 103,120 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,219,096 27
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. Tappen, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of November, 1857.
E. Francis Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$276,320 88
Average amount of Specie.... 37,206 06
Average amount of Circulation.... 100,331 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 141,344 73
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. Masterton, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.
E. Lawrence, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$361,226 31
Average amount of Specie.... 55,117 87
Average amount of Circulation.... 41,143 09
Average amount of Deposits.... 125,932 69
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Frederick T. Hayes, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.
John Anderson, Jr., Justice Fifth District Court.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$226,654 21
Average amount of Specie.... 40,367 22
Average amount of Circulation.... 97,434 09
Average amount of Deposits.... 167,747 17
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. Halstead, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.
Oscar W. Sturtevant, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,163,471 74
Average amount of Specie.... 194,217 56
Average amount of Circulation.... 63,144 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 726,224 86
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Parker Handy, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.
Oscar W. Sturtevant, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.......$420,931 90
Average amount of Specie.... 90,232 32
Average amount of Circulation.... 98,967 33
Average amount of Deposits.... 246,724 97
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Washington A. Hall, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.
Wm. L. Wood, Police Justice.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.......$787,364 37
Average amount of Specie.... 141,666 80
Average amount of Circulation.... 122,614 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 538,996 77
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert Buck, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. ROBERT BUCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.
Wm. Lee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,704,682 47
Average amount of Specie.... 415,131 57
Average amount of Circulation.... 147,413 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,575,013 16
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Charles A. Macy, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.
Wm. M. Weaver, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.......$485,024 76
Average amount of Specie.... 56,453 49
Average amount of Circulation.... 93,083 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 246,352 76
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Godfrey W. Leake, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.
Edward P. Clark, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $2,750,162 97
Average amount of Specie.... 681,579 09
Average amount of Circulation.... 92,314 83
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,190,263 77
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John Parker, Cashier pro tem. of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.
Thos. S. Sommers, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $803,042 57
Average amount of Specie.... 67,353 06
Average amount of Circulation.... 89,817 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 377,666 05
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Arch'd Parkhurst, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.
Jas. Hillyer, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $870,860 56
Average amount of Specie.... 263,126 46
Average amount of Circulation.... 105,241 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 575,061 78
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Alfred S. Fraser, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commisioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,444,660 00
Average amount of Specie.... 456,723 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 94,566 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,257,650 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. Kissam, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.
Samuel P. Bell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday Nov. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,128,769 80
Average amount of Specie.... 102,410 80
Average amount of Circulation.... 288,707 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 575,303 67
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Richard Berry, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.
E. B. Fellows, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,315,865 29
Average amount of Specie.... 479,453 12
Average amount of Circulation.... 84,491 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,094,117 95
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. Arthur, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of November, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATIONERY.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

WILLIAM E. HAWS—(BRANCH OF R. C. Root, Anthony & Co.) stationer and blank-book manufacturer, No. 395 Canal-st., corner of Thompson. Every description of account books for banks, insurance, and other offices and merchants, ruled and bound to any pattern. Engraving, lithographing and printing executed in a superior manner and with dispatch. A full assortment of staple and fancy stationery.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK,

For the Quarter Ending Oct. 31, 1857.

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For Premiums....	$197,396 66	
For Interest....	5,642 97	—$203,039 63

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Claims by Death, and additions to same....	$98,180 17	
Paid Surrendered Policies, and additions to same....	11,010 94	
Paid for Annuities....	3,545 97	
Paid for Commissions....	12,939 78	
Paid for Taxes, Advertising, Exchange, Postage, Law Expenses, Medical Examinations, Rent, Salaries, Fuel, Stationery, &c....	17,435 23	—$143,112 06
		$59,927 57
Add for Net Assets, as per last Report, August 31, 1857....		$4,140,959 52
Total Assets....		$4,200,887 09

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank....	$24,565 84	
Bonds and Mortgages....	4,151,993 20	
Deposit for Taxes and Fire Insurance....	4,806 05	
Amount due from Agents....	19,522 00	—$4,200,887 09

The above account is exclusive of premiums due and no received, interest accrued, but not due, and amount of deferred premium account:

Policies issued during the quarter....... 384
Policies in force 1st November, 1857......10,473

I have examined the above report, and believe it to be correct, SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON,	JOHN WADSWORTH,
MILLORD FILLMORE,	WM. J. BUNKER,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAM'L M. CORNELL,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,	SAM'L E. SPROULLS,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	JOHN M. STUART,
ROB'T H. M'CURDY,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
WILLIAM BETTS,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM MOORE,	GEO. S. COE,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	CHAS. J. STEADMAN,
W. E. DODGE,	CEPHUS H. NORTON,
RICHARD PATRICK,	WM. K. STRONG,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	EZRA WHEELER,
NATHANIAL HAYDEN	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JONATHAN MILLER,	LYCURGUS EDGARTON,
ABRAHAM BININGER,	W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	GEORGE R. CLARK,

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.
Secretary, Isaac Abbatt. *Actuary*, Sheppard Homans.
Medical Examiner, Minturn Post, M. D.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.—Subscriptions will be received at the office of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, in the City of New-York, until the first day of November, 1857, for the purchase of $6,000,000 of the Bonds of the Company, redeemable on the first October, 1880, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October.

They will be sold at par payable as follows:

50 per cent. in any of the unsecured Bonds of the Company, redeemable in 1862, 1871 and 1875.

10 per cent. in cash at the time of subscribing.

40 per cent. in monthly installments of 10 per cent., or in cash, at the option of the purchasers.

These Bonds are guaranteed by a Mortgage on the entire road and its franchises, on all the leasehold property of the Company, including the wharves, ferry privileges and landed property of the Long Dock Company of Jersey City, and on the entire equipment of the Company.

The object of the loan is to fund the present floating debt of the Company, and to obtain means to continue the construction of the tunnel, dépôt, wharves, and other improvements on the Long Dock property. It will only increase the present indebtedness of the Company about $1,000,000. The following is a comparative statement of the past and present financial position of the Company:

	1855. Sept. 30.	1856. Sept. 30.	1857. Aug. 1.
Capital Stock....	$10,023,959	$10,000,000	$11,000,000
Funded Debt....	24,891,000	24,891,000	24,891,000
Floating Debt....	1,211,768	1,104,970	2,002,136
Interest on Bonds due 1st August, less am't deposited to meet it..	—	—	132,285
Total indebtedness....	$26,102,768	$25,995,970	$27,025,420
Cash and Cash items..	$180,758	$300,856	$127,077
Materials....	504,655	502,541	535,000
Fuel....	497,115	728,463	630,000
Steamers and propellers on Lake Erie....	88,875	218,331	261,229
Rolling Stock loaned to C. & N. F. R. R....	100,000	100,000	100,000
Other Assets....	10,456	46,234	28,509
Due by Agents....	—	—	251,066
Advanced to Long Dock Company....	—	—	430,521
Bonds of 1875 in Sinking Fund....	322,000	794,000	1,315,500
	$1,703,857	$2,690,425	$3,648,902
Liabilities over Assets.	$24,398,911	$23,305,545	$23,376,518

That the expenditures of the Long Dock Company are judicious, and sure to prove profitable to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, no one can doubt who will examine the subject. The New-York and Erie Railroad Company have a lease (with the right to purchase at the original cost at any time after six years) of the entire property of the Long Dock Company, consisting of over 2,500 lots of ground, exclusive of the streets opened or to be opened, with ferry privileges, ferry slips and wharves now in construction. The wharves will offer 7,740 linear feet of berth room. Vessels drawing over 20 feet of water will receive the heavy products of the West directly from the cars, or from warehouses into which the cars will run and be unloaded in any weather, without danger or injury to property. The facilities and economy which this will offer to shippers and receivers must largely increase the traffic of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and enable it to charge higher rates for transportation than those charged by other routes. The ferries will undoubtedly prove a source of revenue to the Company, whereas, at present, the ferriage of passengers and merchandise is a heavy tax on the Company.

Any portion of the 2,500 lots not needed by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company can be sold at any time, and by the terms of the lease the proceeds must be applied to the extinguishment or to the creation of a Sinking Fund for the extinguishment of the debt incurred for the improvement of the Long Dock property. The value of this property must be very great whenever the New-York and Erie Company transfer their traffic to the new terminus. CHARLES MORAN, President.
Nathaniel Marsh, Secretary.
New-York, Aug. 17, 1857.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, No. 16 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 7, 1857.—The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified, that, in pursuance of a vote of the Directors, a meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company on the first WEDNESDAY in December next, at 12 o'clock, M., to take into consideration and effect, if desirable, a reduction of the capital stock to three hundred thousand dollars, giving to all shares thereafter equal value and character.

N. T. CARRYL,	WM. POLLOCK,
EDW. LEARNED,	JAMES M. MOTLEY,
T. M. NIVEN,	DANIEL R. JONES,
JNO. C. MALLORY,	Directors.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, New-York, Nov. 10 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the Subscription Book for the proposed New Loan of this Company, is now open at its office, No. 50 Wall-st. It is the interest of the Stockholders and creditors, as also of the holders of Optional Rights, to call and examine the terms of this Loan, and satisfy themselves of the great advantage to accrue to them respectively by subscribing to the same.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

ALL KINDS OF BROKEN AND UNCURRENT bank bills bought at the highest price. Foreign gold and silver bought and sold at best rates. Drafts for sale on England, Ireland and Scotland. JAMES M. TAYLOR, Specie and Exchange Broker, No. 183 Chatham-square, corner New Bowery.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
References—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

WANTED—$12,000 ON PROPERTY WORTH $40,000; a large interest will be given, as $8,000 of it is required on the 19th inst. This is a chance rarely met with. Address Box No. 1,210 lower Post Office, immediately.

WANTED—$15,000 FOR FIVE YEARS; AMPLE security. Address Post-Office Box 1,849, New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF CORNING & CO. WILL be continued hereafter only for the purpose of liquidation.

New-York, Oct. 26, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership under the name of BENEDICT & CO., for the transaction of an Exchange and Collection business, and for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds on Commission.

By mutual arrangement, the business and good-will of the firm of CORNING & CO. have been relinquished to us, and for the present we will retain the offices occupied by them at No. 63 Wall-st.
(Signed.) E. CORNELIUS BENEDICT,
EDWARD P. KOHLY.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

Of toys, fancy goods, Yankee notions, &c., for cash, at No. 43 Maiden-lane, New-York. This large and well-selected stock (recently imported) is now offered at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times. This stock consists of French, German, English and domestic toys, games, musical instruments. China vases, figures and ornaments, bronzes, perfumery, dressing-cases, ladies' work boxes, reticules, porte-monaies, purses, tobacco and snuff boxes, meerschaum pipes, and more than the usual variety of fancy goods, which will be sold to cash buyers at less than auction prices. EDWARD HEN,
Assignee of Jolley & Tiers.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For Purifying the Blood. This is a purely Vegetable Extract. It contains no powerful drastic drug to debilitate the system, or mineral poison to ruin the constitution. Thousands have been cured by it, and tens of thousands may be restored to health by its use. Beware of spurious imitations, which bear the same relation to it as the counterfeit does to the genuine dollar. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 160 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU:
—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

Beware of Counterfeits.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.
Cures guaranteed.

TRIUMPH OF MEDICAL ART.—ANTIDOTE to the virus of the various diseases to which the human frame is subject.

ENAL'S PREPARATIONS OF GUACCO.—The Guacco plant is only found in the tropics. In its natural state, (taken inwardly as a tea, and the leaves pounded, and appled externally as a poultice,) it is a certain antidote to the bite or sting of the most venomous reptiles, and is exclusively used by the Indians, and semi-civilized inhabitants of the tropical portions of America for that purpose.

This most powerful disinfectant and antidote when it is properly combined with other agents in the "Materia Medica," (to give its action a specific direction,) has thus far been attended with perfect success in fevers, cutaneous diseases, affections of the stomach and bowels, affections in the windpipe and chest, affections of the head, affections of the urinary and genital organs, painful, profuse, or suppressed menstruation, leucorrhœa, &c., &c.

GUACCO PREPARATION No. 1 cures gravel and diseases of the bladder.

GUACCO PREPARATION No. 2 cures seminal weakness, nocturnal emissions, prostration of the faculties—diseases arising from excess, general debility, &c.

GUACCO PREPARATION No. 3 cures diseases arising from imprudence, secret, and delicate diseases. Also, the abuse of mercury.

GUACCO PREPARATION No. 4 radically cures that annoying, though common disease, called leucorrhœa, or whites.

Price for a radical cure of either of the above diseases, five dollars, including medicine and advice until cured. Written directions and advice in full, touching the particular disease under treatment, given to those patients who cannot attend the office. The doctor may be consulted in cases of painful, profuse, or suppressed menstruation. Consultation fee $1.

Address, by letter or personally,
DR. G. W. ENAL,
No. 167 Hudson-st.,
New-York.

Office hours from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and from 2 to 5 P. M.

N. B.—Parties living at a distance should send a description of their person, habits, &c., whether male or female, age, constitution, temperament, length of time they have had disease, what kind of medicine has been used, (if any,) &c., &c.

PROTECTION AGAINST COUNTERFEITS.—The currency ought to be so constructed as to render it impossible that spurious fabrications should be palmed upon the public. Of how much more importance are the health and life of the community: hence the necessity of guarding against base imitations of popular remedies, well known to effect the object they are intended for. Impelled by these motives, Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York, deems it absolutely necessary that it shall be thus publicly set forth, that he is the only individual especially appointed by the Patentees of the Triesemar in London, Paris and Vienna, to establish their renowned remedies throughout America. He is regularly in correspondence with them, and therefore made acquainted, as fast as steam can waft the information across the Atlantic, with every important discovery in the healing art.

None are genuine unless the engraving of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Observe that the genuine Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2, 3, are of that nature that it is impossible to render them at a lower price than $3, $9 and $27.

They can only be obtained, wholesale and retail, from Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York, and from the following authorized agents:

Charles H. Ring, Broadway, New-York; W. B. Zieber, Philadelphia; W. W. Page, Boston; Seth S. Hance, Baltimore; A. B. Hill & Co., Newark; W. B. Dyer, Bridgeport; W. W. Prescott, New Haven; Sterne & Nichols, New London; Talcott & Fuller, Hartford; G. B. Reynolds, Springfield; M. B. Green & Co., Worcester; G. Hazard, Providence; Ed. Bush, Lowell; J. G. Wadleigh, Lawrence, Mass; Ed. Dana, Jun., Portland, Me.; E. H. Rollins, Concord, Me., and from no other establishment until further notice.

Mr. BARROW will not be responsible, after this public notice, if any injurious effects should arise from taking dangerous and base imitations.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies: in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer, it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Surgeon Specialist, pupil of Ricord, of Paris, (who is the first living surgeon for diseases, &c., of the sexual system,) and of Professors Carnochan and Mott, of this City, may be consulted in English or French, personally or by letter, at his office, No. 61 Bleecker-st., half a square east of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 o'clock in the evening.

RICORD'S PRACTICE includes all genito-urinary diseases in either sex, and especially the various forms of syphilis.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery of medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

DR. CORBITT IS CONSULTED CONFIDENTIALLY at No. 202 Hudson-st., near Canal. He warrants a cure without mercury. Recent cases cured in two or three days, without hindrance from business. A preventive always on hand. Open from 7 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise; office No. 784 Broadway, corner 10th-st. By early application, in recent cases of disease, the cure is immediate, as well as safe and radical. Hours, 9 till 1, and after 6 in the evening.

SUFFERERS FROM SEMINAL EMISSIONS and Female Sexual Weakness, who covet health, inclose two stamps, and address WM. J. S. C. ADAMS, Box No. 176 Charlestown, Mass.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

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Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edward Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
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BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
$5,500,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.
No. 65 Wall-st.

This Company has been 37 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,450,000.
No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
California and Southern risks taken.
Last bonus to policy holders was 35 per cent.
Application may be made by mail.
Insurances can be made, payable on the party's reaching the ages of 50 or 60.
GEO. M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
NO. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JAMES MILLER, PLAINTIFF, against JAMES McGUIRE, Elizabeth McGuire his wife, John Deane and Otelia Deane his wife, William Eagle, Ezekiel Cornish, Seth Rodda, John Tompkins, John Edwards, Henry Odgers, the New-York White Soap Stone Company, Thomas McElrath, President, Nassau Bank, William Peters, James Mulligan, James O'Brien, James Smallie, Peter Bowne, Catherine Giller, Andrew Ferry, P. Conlan, Philip McCabe, William Barry and Thomas Smith, defendants.—To the defendants and each of them above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was on this 11th day of November, 1857, filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office, in the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 208 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 11, 1857.
NELSON SMITH,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
n17-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT—ULSTER COUNTY.—JAMES I. ROOSEVELT against LEWIS CRUGER, LOUISA E. CRUGER his wife, and HENRY D. CRUGER.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendants, LEWIS CRUGER and LOUISA E. CRUGER his wife: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Ulster, at Kingston, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office at No. 24 William-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Sept. 15, 1857.
CHARLES STUART,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Ulster, at Kingston, on the 8th day of October, 1857. CHARLES STUART,
o20-law6wTu* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—B. NOBLE LEONARD, AUGUSTUS CANDER and JOHN A. RUSS, Jr., against EDWARD HILL and WILLIAM A. BENEDICT.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the City Hall in said City, on the 4th day of November, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in Monticello, Sullivan County, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and twenty-eight dollars, with interest from the twelfth day of October, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 4, 1857.
H. R. LOW, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
n10-law6wTu Monticello, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—OTTO FULLGRAFF against JOHN W. CRANE.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above-named defendant, JOHN W. CRANE:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall thereof, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 119 Nassau-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred and eighty-one dollars and ninety-two cents, with interest from the twenty-seventh day of July, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 14, 1857. RICHARDSON, PECK & ACKLEY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 119 Nassau-st., N. Y.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 28th day of Sept., 1857.
RICHARDSON, PECK & ACKLEY,
s29-law8wTu* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE MERCHANTS' BANK, Branch of the State Bank of Ohio.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you herein for nine thousand five hundred dollars, with interest on one thousand five hundred dollars from the 23d day of September, 1857, on two thousand dollars from the 21st day of September, 1857, on one thousand dollars from the 9th day of September, 1857, on one thousand dollars from the 22d day of September, 1857, on four thousand dollars from the 14th day of September, 1857, with the costs of this action and fees of protest on each bill of exchange and promissory note.—Dated New-York, Oct. 5, 1857.
WM. C. R. ENGLISH, Attorney for Plaintiff.
o6-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE XENIA BANK, BRANCH OF THE STATE BANK OF OHIO.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall-st., New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of Twenty-five Hundred Dollars, with interest from the 5th day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action, and fees of protest.—Dated New-York, Oct. 5, 1857.
WM. C. R. ENGLISH,
o6-law6wTu* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—JACOB L. DODGE against SAMUEL J. BOOKSTAVER.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To SAMUEL J. BOOKSTAVER: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the said City, (and which was filed in said Clerk's office, Aug. 18, 1857,) and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 335 Broadway, (Moffat Building,) in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, ($2,000,) with interest from July 13, 1850, and for the sum of three hundred dollars, ($300,) with interest from the 15th day of January, 1851, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Aug. 13, 1857.
JOHN GRAHAM, Plaintiff's Attorney.
o6-law12wTu*

BY ORDER OF THE SURROGATE OF THE COUNTY OF KINGS.—All persons having claims against the estate of the late C. A. HINDS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, will please present them at the store of Richard Squires, corner of Jackson and South sts., on or before the 27th of April next. Also, all persons are notified that the joint partnership heretofore existing between D. E. HINDS and R. HENRY OLMSTEAD, known under the name of HINDS & CO., is this day by mutual consent dissolved. All persons having debts against the said firm, will please present at the above place. D. E. HINDS,
o27-law6mTu* R. HENRY OLMSTEAD.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES N. ENGLE, late of the town of Bushwick, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 143 Remsen-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 19th day of January next.—Dated July 11, 1857.
jy14-law6mTu* WILLIAM H. BERNARD, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL H. MOSER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John Ferguson, No. 87 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of May next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 26, 1857.
JOHN FERGUSON, Administrator.
o27-law6mTu* ELIZA MOSER, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES COCKCROFT, late of the City of New-York, physician, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of JOHN S. VOORHIES, No. 20 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 26, 1857.
JAMES M. COCKCROFT, }
WILLIAM COCKCROFT, } Executors.
CORNELIA H. V. COCKROFT, Executrix.
je2-law6mTu*

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.
TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

CUT NAILS AND SPIKES, CLINCH NAILS, Horse-shoe Iron, Nail Rods, &c., made of superior charcoal Iron, at the Sable Iron Works, for sale by the agent of the manufacturers, MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 86 Broad-st. Parcels for the West can be delivered at Rouse's Point, Troy or Albany.

RAILROAD IRON.—1,000 TONS NEW-YORK and Erie pattern, fifty-six pounds per linear yard—Crawshay's make—in Bond, for sale by
THEODORE DEHON,
No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles,
Wholesale and Retail,
At prices from $25 and upward.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 33,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture, will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 114 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. County Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Morse Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 431 Broadway

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Present Government of Nicaragua to be Recognized.

PROVISIONS OF THE TREATY.

The Neutrality of the Transit Route to be Guaranteed.

POSITION OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

Probable Movements of General Walker, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 16.

You will have to-morrow morning the statement, by some of your cotemporaries, that the present Government of Nicaragua has been recognized, and that YRISSARI was received to-day as Minister, and the treaty signed. This is positively premature. It is not yet un fait accompli.

Unless dispatches by the St. Louis, expected in the morning, should render it inadvisable, which is not anticipated, YRISSARI will be received to-morrow, and a treaty will be made immediately, by which the United States agree to protect the Nicaragua Transit, to the extent of keeping it open, on the condition of its neutrality, and that we may transport troops across it to and from our Pacific possessions.

JOSEPH L. WHITE states that this Treaty in terms abrogates that the Clayton-Bulwer Convention provides that our troops shall occupy the Transit to protect it, and shall seize WALKER and his comrades wherever found, and drive them out of the country. This is absolutely erroneous. The treaty-making power of the United States will not agree to make war within a foreign jurisdiction on behalf of a foreign Government, when the American Executive has no power to make war there on our own account. Besides, England is not likely to consent to an armed occupation of Nicaragua.

The answer to this is, that in compensation for such occupation on our part, England is permitted to retain possession of the Bay Islands of Honduras without the objection of our Government. Such an arrangement is impossible, because it involves an absolute surrender on our part of the Monroe doctrine, which Mr. BUCHANAN is pledged to sustain.

WHITE has made an arrangement with YRISSARI for the transfer to him of the Transit route and its ba's for twelve months.

The United States will take whatever measures may be necessary to keep the Transit open, but will leave to the Government of Nicaragua altogether to decide who shall enjoy its franchises.

It will thus be seen that there is no certainty of a permanence in WHITE's arrangements, even if perfected, for if Gen. WALKER or anybody else, supplants the present Government of Nicaragua, he may declare the grant forfeited for cause, and transfer it to other parties.

Lord NAPIER, on behalf of his Government, and Count SARTIGES, under special instructions from the Government of France, are prepared to enter into arrangements with YRISARRI for the guarantee of the neutrality of the Transit, similar to those entered into by the United States. They have already conferred with YRISARRI, and will immediately follow up the action of our Government as soon as consummated.

There are rumors that the United States Government, as a part of this general arrangement, commits itself to England's policy in other questions, especially with reference to its policy in China. All this is erroneous. The American Administration studiously avoids all entangling alliances with foreign Powers.

One of the more recent plans urged upon the attention of General WALKER was to cross to the Pacific with his men via the Tehuantepec route, and there meet his California reinforcements preparatory to a descent upon Costa Rica. The means of transportation at Tehuantepec are exceedingly limited at present, and it is not believed, therefore, that this route is selected. The Bleufield's route commands the most confidence in the estimation of fillibusters here, although nobody has any definite information as to the plan of operations finally decided upon by WALKER.

The Court of Claims met again to-day, and rendered opinions in many cases—none of general interest.

In the Naval Courts, in the case of Capt. LEVY, BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, Esq., presented an able protest against an attempt to bring against his client the proceedings of former Courts Martial by which he had been tried. S.

[FROM THE CORRESPONDENT FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 16.

There is little if any doubt that the treaty long since proposed between the United States and Nicaragua was signed to-day at the State Department, by General CASS and Señor YRISSARI.

The transit route is to be protected by United States troops in the event of Nicaragua being unable to do so in consequence of foreign invasion, civil insurrection, or other domestic causes; but with the return of peace the troops are to be withdrawn.

It is further said that a free port is guaranteed at each end of the line. It protects no Company by name, but provides for the protection of any Company having an existing valid grant to be determined by Nicaragua which shall recognize the obligation of this treaty and the Government of Nicaragua has, through its Minister, signified to that of the United States, in writing, that the only Company having such valid grant is the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, created by Nicaragua Sept. 22, 1849, the charter of which was amended on the 19th of June last and approved by the Government of Nicaragua in July last.

YRISSARI will be formally presented to the President to-morrow.

The War Department to-day received dispatches from the acting Governor of New-Mexico, advising it of Col. BONNEVILLE's entirely successful expedition into the Gila country to chastise the Indians in that region. They have sued for peace, and expressed themselves anxious to live on friendly terms with the people of the United States.

Although the loss of the contractors' train from the attack of the Mormons is a heavy one, it in no form prejudices the military expedition, which is considered by the War Department safe from any attack, as it can maintain itself against all enemies, and will not suffer for subsistence.

The sloop-of-war (practice ship) Plymouth, from England, is coming up the Potomac.

The Court of Claims resumed its session to-day.

From New-Mexico and the Plains.

ARRIVAL OF THE SANTA FE MAILS—REPORT OF THE DESTRUCTION OF GOVERNMENT TRAINS CONFIRMED—MAGRAW'S WAGON-ROAD SURVEY, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Nov. 16.

The Santa Fé mail arrived at Independence on the 8th inst.

Business was dull at Santa Fé, and money scarce.

The party encountered a snow-storm this side of Fort Union.

Grass and water were abundant on the plains.

The Cheyenne Indians were around Booth and Allison's post, on Walnut Creek, very much alarmed, and anxious to make peace.

Intelligence from Fort Kearney confirms the reports of the destruction of the Government trains by the Mormons.

Mr. LANDON, Chief Engineer of Magraw's Wagon-Road Survey, arrived here on Saturday, en route to Washington. The expedition has gone into Winter quarters at Wind River, near the South Pass. Mr. LANDON also corroborates the previous reports relative to the destruction of the Government trains by the Mormons.

In consequence of new discoveries and explorations by LANDON's party, the military force had abandoned the old route, and were approaching Salt Lake Valley by the open plains of the Western Descent, and by the Bear and Malade Rivers. Governor CUMMING and Colonel COOKE had met, and were two days' march west of Fort Laramie.

BRIGHAM YOUNG disclaims any knowledge of or participation in the destruction of the supply trains.

Fire at Lockport.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Monday, Nov. 16.

A destructive fire broke out last night about 9 o'clock, in DRAPER's mill, and before it could be subdued destroyed most of the buildings in the ravine at the foot of the locks, together with the celebrated Spalding mill, owned by N. H. WOLFE & Co., of New-York. At one time during the fire the buildings on Main-street were in imminent danger. Three persons named BROCK OLIVER, WILLIAM STEVENSON and J. G. ATWOOD were severely injured by the breaking of a ladder on which they were engaged throwing water on the third story. The two former had each an arm broken, and OLIVER is still insensible and in a critical condition. The estimated loss is $100,000, distributed as follows: N. H. WOLFE & Co. $50,000 on Mill; insured for $25,000. HARMAN, COPE & Co., lessees of a mill, loss on grain and flour $15,000, insurance $6,000. JOHN DRAPER, grist mill, loss $6,000; insurance $4,000. J. D. SCHULLER, warehouse and dwelling-house attached, loss $6,000; insurance $3,000. L. A. SPALDING, plaster mill, loss $5,000; uninsured. Small building, owned by Mr. SLOAN, damaged $1,000, and insured. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. A great number of persons are thrown out of employment.

Disasters.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER BALTIC, AND THE CAPTAIN AND CREW.

NORFOLK, Monday, Nov. 16.

A dispatch to the Herald says the schooner Baltic, from St. Jago, Cuba, bound to Baltimore, with a cargo of copper ore, is ashore in pieces at Currituck Beach. The Captain and all hands have been lost. A body (supposed to be Captain STEVENS') with the ship's papers on it, was washed ashore.

LOSS OF THE PROPELLER "CITY OF SUPERIOR," WITH HER CARGO.

DETROIT, Monday, Nov. 16.

The steamer Michigan arrived here on Sunday from Lake Superior. She reports the propeller City of Superior, with a valuable cargo of provisions and mining supplies for all the ports on Lake Superior, went on the rocks at the entrance of Copper Harbor during a dense snow-storm last Tuesday morning and that she will prove a total loss. The propeller was new—valued at $50,000—insured for $32,000, and owned by HANNA, GARRETSON & Co., of Cleveland.

Terrible Tragedy in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 16.

HENRY FLETCHER, a respectable resident of Harford County, was murdered on Saturday by ANDREW THOMPSON. THOMPSON was beating his wife when FLETCHER interfered, and the former cleft his head with a corn cutter.

BENJAMIN DAVIS was stabbed and killed at Port Deposit on Sunday, by an insane man, named GILLESPIE. He also stabbed dangerously another named JAMES CUNNINGHAM. The murderer was arrested.

News by the Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 16.

The mail from all points South, as late as due, is to hand, but it brings no news of any particular importance.

The Charleston papers contain Key West dates to the 10th instant. A pilot-boat had passed the wreck of the supposed hull of the bark George Thompson. No new disasters had occurred.

The Case of Donnelly.

TRENTON, N. J., Monday, Nov. 16.

The case of DONNELLY, in the Supreme Court, was concluded to-day. Hon. WM. L. DAYTON closed the argument on the part of the State, and Governor PENNINGTON on the part of DONNELLY. The Judges will take some time to deliberate before giving their opinion. Strong points were raised on both sides. DONNELLY's father was present during the argument. Great interest is felt in the decision in the case.

Execution of a Mortgage by the Reading Railroad Company.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 16.

To-day the Reading Railroad Company executed a mortgage for seven million dollars, to take the place of the mortgage bonds of 1860, for the purpose of paying those bonds and the floating debt of the Company. When the new bonds are issued, the debt of the Company will be less than eleven millions.

Escape of a Murderer.

SANDWICH, Ill., Monday, Nov. 16.

ALFRED YOUNG, a negro, who was convicted of the murder of his wife some time ago, escaped from the jail here last night, by digging under the wall. He left a note threatening the murder of the Sheriff and the witnesses against him, at some future time.

Reported Suspensions in Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 16.

The suspension of two heavy firms in the East India trade are reported—that of Messrs. CROCKER & STURGIS, and Messrs. NATHANIEL and BENJAMIN GOODALL.

Death of Gilbert Castard.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 16.

GILBERT CASSARD, an extensive pork-packer of this city, died suddenly this morning of apoplexy, in his 75th year.

Missouri Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Nov. 16.

The Railroad bill, which has been before the Senate for several days, and the bill for the payment of the interest due on the State Bonds, passed the Senate on Saturday night.

Recruits for Walker.

MOBILE, Saturday, Nov. 14.

General WALKER's emigrants sailed to-day for Greytown. The Fashion was heavily freighted, and obtained clearance as a Greytown packet.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.—At 3 o'clock yesterday morning, while a young man named Henry Hamilton, residing at No. 136 West Twenty-fifth-street, was taking some oysters, in company with "his girl," in John Johnson's drinking saloon, No. 388 Canal-street, another young man, named John Maroney, came into the establishment, when a dispute arose between the two concerning the young lady. Maroney at length drew a revolver and fired at Hamilton, the ball hitting him in the eye, and passing out near the temple. After firing the pistol Maroney fled, but was captured by Sergeant Bennett, of the Ninth Ward, near the corner of Laurens-street, and taken to the Station-house and locked up. The wounded man was conveyed to the City Hospital. His recovery is pronounced exceedingly doubtful. He was employed as clerk in a broker's office in Wall-street. Justice OSBORN committed Maroney to the Tombs to await the result of Hamilton's injuries. George Higgins, residing at No. 3 Mulligan-place, and the girl, Louisa Ader, have been detained as witnesses. The Coroner will make an ante-mortem examination of Hamilton to-day.

ORGAN GRINDERS TURNING GARROTERS.—The fraternity of organ grinders are generally set down as an inoffensive set of men, and easily satisfied with a sixpence. There would appear to be exceptions to the rule. Yesterday morning at 2 o'clock three organ grinders, giving their names as George L. Fopianno, Dominic Darinomut and George McIntyre, attacked an individual at the corner of Canal and Elizabeth streets, knocked him down, choked him and then rifled his pockets of $6 50, when they fled. Timothy Hempson, the assailed party, as soon as he recovered from the effects of his harsh treatment, made the robbery known at the Sixth Ward Station-House. The accused were all arrested and identified. They were taken yesterday afternoon before Justice OSBORN, and held for examination in default of $2,000 bail each.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night a capital entertainment is to be given at this popular theatre, consisting of four choice and lively pieces, viz.: "The Prophetess," "Medea," "Statue Lover" and "Dutch Ghost." To this will be added the wonderful and truly astonishing performances of the American acrobats, whose feats have never been equaled by any other performers in the world.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Gold Watches and Pen and Pencils retailing below cost, by the importers and manufacturers, WILMARTH & CLUSSMAN, No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great dépôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times' prices. Selling off our entire stock.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

NEW-JERSEY.

Camden and Amboy Railroad Matter—Statement of the Witnesses.

Having been informed that a suit has been instituted against Mr. DECHERT for a most atrocious slander, in charging a very respectable gentleman with an attempt to poison him while a guest in his house, nothing could induce the undersigned to take any notice whatever of his recent card published in the Tribune, but the necessity there appears to be that his gross misstatements of facts should be corrected, and that the public, unacquainted with Mr. DECHERT and his unfortunate mania for suspicions, should be informed of the facts that actually occurred, by those present upon the occasion to which his card alludes.

The undersigned being present in the room at the time of the alleged attack upon W. W. DECHERT, in the office of the joint companies in Princeton, deem it their duty to make the following statement of facts:

Mr. DECHERT, in his Card, says: "At this moment some one (I think RICHARD STOCKTON) seized a bundle of valuable papers from under my arm, which I insisted upon having before I would leave the room; which were then procured and returned to me by the Secretary, and, at the same moment, JOHN P. STOCKTON seized me by the collar with both hands, and I was knocked down and severely beaten by the united efforts of the Commodore and his sons, and was only rescued from further injury by the interference of the President."

Mr. DECHERT's papers were on the table before him, where he had placed them, and were not touched until Mr. GREEN handed them to him.

Mr. DECHERT had been before the Board in the morning, when he was requested to state the grounds of his charges and suspicions. He unhesitatingly denied that he had made any charges, and stated that he had no fact upon which to ground his suspicions and the board having been informed by the gentleman to whom he had first communicated his suspicions, that he had said that he could get from the company from five, to ten, to one hundred thousand dollars hush money, told him that he might retire. After which they passed a unanimous resolution approving the action of the Executive Committee in discharging DECHERT from his employment in the service of the Companies, stating that he had admitted that he had no fact upon which to found his suspicions.

The business for which the board had been convened, having been finished, the board adjourned.

While they were at dinner with some invited guests, among whom was Mr. JOHN P. STOCKTON, Mr. DECHERT sent two different applications to the President of the Railroad Company, to be permitted to come in. Permission being granted, he came in; when abandoning his charges and suspicions in relation to the Company's affairs, he stated that he had yet to learn that any one was above suspicion, that even Commodore STOCKTON was not above suspicion; that some one, at some time, had said in Washington that he had acted improperly in regard to the building of the United States steamer Princeton. Having been called to order in consequence of the entire irrelevance of this new attack, he denounced the whole board for conspiring and combining against him. Upon which he was ordered by the President of the Railroad Company to retire. Mr. JOHN P. STOCKTON took him by the arm to lead him to the door, and while in the act of opening the door to permit him to pass out, DECHERT struck him a blow in the face, upon which Mr. STOCKTON knocked him down, and upon DECHERT crying out, "Mercy! mercy! Save me! for God's sake gentlemen, save me!" Mr. STOCKTON turned away of his own accord and left him.

During the whole of this time Commodore STOCKTON was at the other end of a room about forty feet long. ROBERT and RICHARD were at a considerable distance, several persons being between them and Mr. DECHERT. We saw no person strike Mr. DECHERT but Mr. JOHN P. STOCKTON.

Fourteen of the eighteen members of the Board were at the meeting. One of the absentees was represented by his son. The Secretary, himself, delivered the notices stating the objects of the special meeting at the offices of the New-York Directors.

JOHN W MICKLE,	JAMES PARKER,
WM. COOK,	JAMES NEILSON,
JOHN L. McKNIGHT,	BENJ. FISH,
JAS. POTTER,	JNO. R. THOMPSON,
E. A. STEVENS,	JAS. S. GREEN,

JAS. T. BRADLEY.

I know the above statement to be correct until the Board adjourned, when I left town.

JOSEPH O. JOHNSON.

THE STRIKE AT CUNARD DOCK.—The Cunard Steamship Company had no difficulty yesterday morning in filling the place of the laborers who on Saturday struck for higher wages, and the work upon the dock was resumed without any serious inconvenience having resulted from the strike. The strikers assembled outside the gates, but were unable to gain admittance to interfere with those at work, and it was thought that many, if not a majority, of those who had thus been thrown out of employment regretted the step they had taken.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 16.

$12,000	N. Y. St. 5s, '58.	99½	18	Hudson River R....	18⅜
3,000	Brooklyn City 6s	90	120	do....	19
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	87	200	Harlem Railroad....	9
2,000	do....	87⅛	100	do....b60	9¼
1,000	do....	87⅛	20	do....	10
2,000	Virginia 6s....	88⅛	30	N. H. & H. R. R....	110
18,000	N. Car. State 6s..	87⅛	350	Reading Rail'd..b3	40
1,000	Missouri State 6s.	75	100	do....b10	41
1,000	do....	74⅛	15	do....c	40
10,000	do....	72	20	do....	41
1,000	Erie R.R. bs. '75.	45	148	Ga. & Chic. R. R....	79
4,000	Ill. Cent.R.R. bs.	85	50	do....b30	79¼
16,000	do....	85¼	50	do....	78¾
1,500	do....	86	46	Mich. Cen. R.R....	59
6,000	T.H'te & Al. 2d m.	55	5	do....	59¼
1,000	Chic.&R'k Is. bs.	91	190	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	21
1,000	Tol.&Det.R.R.bs.	52	103	do....	21⅛
10	Merchants' Bank..	96	245	do....	21⅛
15	Am. Ex. Bank....	90	40	do....	21⅜
10	Hanover Bank....	77	18	do....	22
25	Bank of the Republic	85	50	M. S. & N. Ia. p. s.	44
50	Metropolitan Bank.	92	100	do....	44½
25	Imp. & Trad. Bank.	85	122	do....	44½
100	Canton Company..	18½	47	do....	43⅜
200	do....b60	19	380	Panama R. R....	88
300	do....	18⅜	75	do....	87⅛
100	do....	19	100	do....b60	88½
250	Cumb. Coal Co....	12⅛	25	do....	87⅛
50	do....s15	12⅛	50	do....b3	87¾
300	do....	12¾	250	do....b20	88
200	do....	13	195	Illinois Central RR.	96
250	do....s30	13	100	do....	97
200	do....	13⅛	20	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	12½
150	do....	13¼	300	do....p & c	12
70	Pacific Mail S. Co..	67⅜	1562	Clev. & Toledo RR.	39
5	do....	67¾	200	do....	39¼
100	Bruns. City L. Co..	2⅛	480	do....	39½
5	N. Y. Central R. R.	77	1200	do....b30	40
64	do....	78	275	Chic. & R. I. R....	76⅛
100	do....b3	78⅛	250	do....	76
50	do....s10	78	5	do....	76¾
200	do....	78⅛	50	do....s10	76⅛
100	do....s30	77⅛	10	Mill. & Miss. R....	29¾
100	do....b t w	78⅛	130	La Cross & Mil. R..	11
550	do....	78⅛	20	do....	12
100	do....s30	77	75	do....	11¾
150	Erie Railroad....	17	162	do....	12½
310	do....	17⅛	100	do....s30	12
100	do....	17⅛	170	do....	12⅛
100	do....	17⅛	5	C. B. & Quincy R..	62⅜
27	do....b3	17⅛	30	do....	62
50	do....s30	17	70	Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	101
255	do....	17⅛	50	do....s15	101
200	do....s10	17	92	Penn. Coal Co....	62

BETWEEN BOARDS.

The following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction this morning, by S. DRAPER:

$1,000 City of Memphis 6s	Int. add.	60
$1,000 Tennessee 6s	Int. add.	83⅜
$5,000 City of Memphis 6s. (guar.)	Int. add.	72
$18,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg R.R.7s.	Int. add.	51
$51,000 East Tenn. and Georgia R.R.7s.	Int. add.	57
10 shares American Exchange Bank		89
10 shares Union Bank		95
200 shares Brunswick City Stock		2 45
40 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co.		67

Also the following by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$1,000 Wash. City & Min. Co. 1st m.	Int. add.	16
$3,000 Tenn. State 6 ₱ cent. Bonds.	Int. add.	86
$6,000 Milw. and Sup. R. R. 2d m.	Int. add.	29@30
$18,000 Cin., Wil. and Zanesville R. R.	Flat.	18@18⅜
$2,000 La Crosse and Milw. R.R. 2d m.	Flat.	40
$500 Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1853		50
$500 Commercial Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1857		25
$500 New-York Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1853		17¾
50 shares Park Bank		83
40 shares Gallatin Fire Ins. Co		80
25 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co		75
20 shares Humboldt Insurance Co.		71¾
10 shares North Amer. Fire Ins. Co.		101¼
20 shares Fulton Fire Ins. Co.		102

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Virginia 6s....	88⅛	20	Hudson River R'd..	19¼
1,000	Missouri State 6s	73¼	200	do....	20
3,000	do....	73¾	40	Harlem Railroad..	9⅛
11,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	88	100	do....	9½
5,000	N. Car. State 6s..	88	300	do....	9
3,000	Ill. C.R.R.Bs....	85⅛	300	Ill. Central R. R..	97
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s.	102	60	Panama Railroad..	89
1,000	La C.& M.L.G.B.	34⅛	200	Reading R. R....	41⅛
4,000	L.E.& W.1st m.b.	40	300	do....	42
10	Hanover Bank....	77	28	Mich. Central R'd..	60
50	Phenix Bank....	92⅜	50	Mich.So.& N.I.R.R.	22⅜
50	Del. & Hud.Can.Co.	101	250	do....	22
40	Sixth-avenue R'd..	88	100	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	13
50	Pacific Mail St. Co.	67¾	200	do....	12½
5	do....	68	10	Gal. & Chic. R. R..	80
100	Cumb. Coal Co...b3	13	750	Clev. & Tol. R. R...	40
20	do....	12¾	100	do....b30	40¼
350	do....	13	5	Chic. & R. I. R'd...	77
50	do....s3	12⅞	50	do....	77¼
240	N. Y. Cen. R. R....	78½	10	Mil. & Miss. R. R..	31
50	do....s60	78⅜	5	do....	30½
50	Erie Railroad....	17⅛	5	La C. & Mil. R. R..	13¾
110	do....	17⅛			

MONDAY, Nov. 16—P. M.

The Official averages of the Banks in the City of New-York, for the week ending Saturday last, November 14, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately on another page of this paper, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Saturday, Nov. 7:

Decrease in Loans	$626,994
Increase in Specie	2,959,814
Decrease in Circulation	175 660
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	4,160 082

Including the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, and the Clearing House operations of the week, the following is a general comparison with the averages of the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Nov. 15, 1856.	Nov. 14, 1857.	Nov. 7, 1857.
Capital	$54,243,000	$63,519,000	$63,519,000
Loans	103,554,450	95,239,247	95,866,241
Specie	12,253,737	19,451,966	16,492,152
Circulation	8,857,977	6,258,652	6,434,312
Gross Deposits	87,520,891	72,592,645	68,884,773
Exchanged	28,578,850	12,005,645	12,459,966
Undrawn	58,942,041	60,584,889	56,424,807
In Sub-Treasury	12,155,278	5,164,883	5,407,585

The statement again shows a large increase in the net Deposit line, of which increase nearly three million dollars are in Specie, and the remainder in Country Notes unemployed. The reserve of Specie is now up to $19,451,966, and of Country Notes $7,500,000, together making about twenty-seven millions. The slight decline in the Loan column was scarcely looked for, and was certainly not foreshadowed by the general ease in the supply of Money through the week. The same ease is felt to-day, so far as the Street demand is concerned, and has influenced in some degree the bidding at the Stock Exchange for dividend-paying shares and bonds. The Foreign Exchanges have slightly improved for the Boston mail, and London, though irregular, is more firmly held, the whole range for first-class bills being 107½@108½ ₱ cent; Paris, 5.27½@5.17½. The Domestic Exchanges continue to gain strength, and Philadelphia is quoted to-day 97½@98; Baltimore, 96½@96½; Boston, 99½@99¾. Gold is steady, at 100½@100¾ ₱ cent. The California remittance of 20th October, heretofore advised by telegraph from New-Orleans, was delivered this morning by the steamer St. Louis, $1,176,086, and the mail brings in addition about $250,000 on the Sub-Treasury. The payments by the office to-day are $416,902; receipts, $345,112; balance, $5,093,093. The payments include about one-half ($125,000,) the drafts advised from the Pacific side. The receipts include $100,000 for a transfer draft on New-Orleans.

The buoyancy on the Stock Exchange, so decidedly marked on Friday and Saturday of last week, continued to-day, and prices gained strength up to the close, when New-York Central, which left off 77½ ₱ cent. on Saturday, was done at 79½ ₱ cent; Erie, 16½@18; Reading, 39½@43; Illinois Central, 95½@97½; the Bonds about the same as Saturday, 85½@½; Toledo, 38@41; Galena, 77@80; Rock Island, 74½@77½; Panama, 86½@89; Michigan Southern, 21½@24, and Tennessee Sixes, 85½@88. The six per cents. of Missouri fell off to 72@72½ in the forenoon, on the telegraphic advice that the mill-tax bill before the Missouri Legislature had been temporarily negatived. In the afternoon sales were made at 73¾ ₱ cent. All the low priced Railway shares were in request at an improvement of 2@3 ₱ cent., and quite a speculation has been revived in Cumberland Coal shares, which sold up to 13 ₱ cent. The top rates for nearly everything were current in the Street, after the Brokers left the Board room, partly on the enhanced quotations for New-York Central, Illinois Central, &c., in the London market, reported by the steamer City of Washington, and partly on the Bank Statement, which is esteemed remarkably strong, and as settling any trouble or disagreement likely to grow out of the early and quiet return to Specie payments. With the present accumulation of money on deposit in bank, and the indisposition to create new paper of the right class, the probability is that the Certificates representing the Country Notes Unemployed, and which are to bear 6 ₱ cent. interest after the 1st December, will be preferred by many of the strong Banks to Specie itself. There is little doubt that their use through the Clearing-House, in settling balances, will be continued without difficulty, both before and after the sum total is adjusted and the 6 ₱ cent. interest takes effect.

The earnings of the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad, were, in October, 1857, $51,105.

The earnings of the Erie Railroad for the month of Oct. 1857, were $459,151 74; Earnings Oct. 1856, $547,650 36; Decrease, $88,498 62.

Money Circulars for Europe.

Per Canada.] NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 16, 1857.

Our last advices were to the 10th inst. The same favorable features which we then noticed have continued to characterize the market in a still more decided manner. But several branches of trade, and the Dry Goods houses in particular, complain that the improvement is scarcely perceptible with them. Payments are not punctually met, and extensions have to be granted quite as much as during the month of October, the Banks being unwilling to discount anything but unexceptionable paper. These circumstances must lead to still further postponement in the liquidation of balances due to Europe, and tend to maintain, perhaps for several months, the exchanges in favor of the United States. The news per Arabia, with Liverpool dates to the 31st ult., announcing the taking of Delhi, and the satisfactory manner in which the suspension of our Banks had been received abroad, has imparted a fresh impulse to the Stock Market, manifesting itself in a rise of 1 to 15 ₱ cent. with the most active speculative movement known since the commencement of the crisis. The Banks have not yet come to a decision as to the resumption of specie payments—but as gold continues to flow to this point from all quarters, the resumption will probably take place within a short time without disturbance. Further important orders for Stocks continue to come from Europe, but they are for the most part limited below present quotations. The Michigan Central Railroad loan of $2,000,000, 8 ₱ cent., 1862, (1st mortgage,) has been taken at 70@85—bids were made for nearly double the amount asked for. The New-York State loan of $500,000, 6 ₱ cent., 1875, has been awarded at 105.40 to 108.13, or at an average of 106.21—the bids amounted to $1,914,000. The New-York and Erie Railroad loan progresses slowly. The subscriptions on account of the $6,000,000 wanted, amounting at present to about $1,250,000. The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad loan is likewise making slow progress—the subscriptions amounting to about $200,000 on account of $2,000,000 wanted. The Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad proposes to pay its floating debt with an issue of $600,000 ten ₱ cent. five-years' 2d Mortgage Bonds, about $200,000 of which have been subscribed. State Stocks have steadily advanced throughout the week, with active purchases of Missouri and New-York State Stocks. Virginias have risen 2¾; Missouri, 1¼; Tennessee, 6; California, 1870, 5; California, 1875, 4½; Ohio, 1860, 3; Ohio, 1886, 3; New-York 5s and 5½s without change; New-York 6 ₱ cents., ½ ₱ cent. higher. Sales of $24,500 Indiana 2½s at 50; North Carolina, 5½ advance; and, at private sales, $56,000 United States 5 ₱ cent., Texas Indemnity, at 101¼ and accrued interest. City and County Bonds—The demand continues, but the sales are not so active as last week. We quote sales of Brooklyn 6s at an advance of 6 ₱ cent.; Milwaukee Municipal Loan at 10@15 ₱ cent. rise, and Railroad issues at 7 ₱ cent. advance. Chicago 6s remain at previous prices, and the 7s are held at par. Railroad Bonds have advanced, and are in better request, especially Erie, New-York Central and Illinois Central Bonds. The sales for the week add up about $400,000. Erie 1st Mortgage, sales at 100; Erie 3d Mortgage, 3½ ₱ cent. higher; Erie, 1871, 3; Erie, 1875, 5; New-York Central 6s, 3; New-York Central 7s, 10; New-York Central, 1876, 3; Illinois Central Construction, 7; Freeland Bonds, sales at 75@78; Michigan Central, new loan, at 80; and Chicago and Rock Island, 6 ₱ cent. higher. Railroad Shares—A general heavy advance, with large and well-sustained transactions, the greatest rise being on Panama, and Galena and Chicago. Erie has advanced 3½ ₱ cent.; Reading, 6¼; New-York Central, 9¼; Panama, 11½; Michigan Central, 8; Michigan Southern, 7¼; Michigan Southern Preferred, 11⅛; Illinois Central, 9½; Toledo, 7½; Rock Island, 8½; Galena and Chicago, 13½; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 4; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 1½; Milwaukee and Mississippi, 10½; La Crosse, 6¾; Hudson River, 5; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 4 ₱ cent. A few shares of Wisconsin and Lake Shore have been sold at 30. Money is very abundant. Loans on call, 7@6, and in some instances even at 5 ₱ cent. First-class paper in demand at 10@18 ₱ cent.; second-class, few purchasers at 20@36 ₱ cent. American Gold, 100¾@101¼. Exchanges rather weaker, with a moderate business. London, 107@108; Paris, 5.30@5.25.

MARIE & KANZ.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 16, 1857.

Since our last advices of the 10th inst., the upward movement at the Stock Exchange has continued without interruption. The disinclination manifested by capitalists, in the face of a rapid accumulation of capital, to discount business paper, except with the greatest circumspection, produces a singular contrast in our Money market. The rates of discount outside of bank are from 12@24 ₱ cent., while loans on call, with good securities, have been done as low as from 4@7 ₱ cent. This state of things has had the effect of causing, to a great extent, investments in Stocks, and we have to notice a week of great activity on the Stock Exchange, and a disposition to buy, such as we have not had for many months. This has been felt as well in investment securities as in the more or less speculative Railroad Stocks. The fear as to the news which the Arabia might bring from Liverpool, to the 31st of October, hardly moderated the demand for Stocks; and the favorable interpretation given to this news, when arrived on the 15th inst., caused a still greater activity and advance, to which the purchases of the bears, in order to deliver their contracts, have contributed. At the same time, commerce generally remains in a state of inaction, which contrasts singularly with the excitement on the Stock Exchange. DE COPPETT & CO.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—NOV. 14.

Names of Banks.	Aver. am't of L'ns & Dis.	Ave. am't of Specie.	Ave. am't of Circula'n.	Aver. am't of Deposits.
Artisans' Bank	$605,123	$70,330	$43,343	$196,010
Am. Exchange Bk	6,098,420	1,413,857	101,824	4,677,822
Atlantic Bank	491,784	61,821	86,340	248,801
Bk. of America	4,441,364	1,495,283	48,600	4,647,531
Bk. of Commerce	10,462,720	2,466,510	2,095	6,000,934
Bk. of Commw'th	852,333	175,717	37,271	788,184
Bk. of New-York	3,238,508	606,056	343,229	2,239,712
Bk. of N. America	1,392,645	225,556	33,779	1,197,919
Bk. of Republic	3,308,165	480,144	83,899	2,768,031
Bk. St. New-York	3,345,245	644,573	427,528	2,795,391
Broadway Bank	1,731,436	303,659	223,826	1,177,705
Bull's Head Bank	202,505	31,489	126,784	135,742
Butch.& Drov.Bk.	1,250,065	103,063	128,485	708,509
Chatham Bank	402,926	49,387	75,433	164,346
Chemical Bank	1,282,434	625,264	180,017	1,728,684
Citizens' Bank	513,742	82,917	128,403	350,083
City Bank	1,888,965	642,996	17,102	1,968,068
Continental Bank	2,415,906	588,645	108,708	1,512,923
Corn Exch. Bank	1,399,916	190,567	94,092	1,239,625
Fulton Bank	1,407,212	281,686	83,849	1,429,140
Greenwich Bank	528,939	143,917	78,938	446,800
Hanover Bank	1,077,711	109,231	48,004	610,681
Imp.& Traders' Bk	1,741,099	240,552	90,700	869,224
Irving Bank	616,255	149,636	94,432	445,024
Leather Man. Bk	1,744,737	338,128	267,978	1,278,627
Manhattan Co	4,301,695	752,412	283,334	3,751,709
Marine Bank	760,053	70,310	79,522	385,756
Market Bank	1,396,398	133,564	170,283	848,881
Mechanics' Bank	3,600,485	474,359	327,925	2,853,919
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	645,305	89,989	114,906	361,703
Mercantile Bank	1,557,655	359,360	96,927	1,386,450
Merchants' Bank	4,013,250	1,238,045	257,919	3,912,918
Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,575,872	265,938	87,167	1,114,679
Metropolitan Bk.	5,428,021	720,681	239,231	4,552,549
Nassau Bank	1,085,398	178,220	77,694	709,957
National Bank	1,687,341	569,610	103,120	1,219,096
N. Y. County Bk.	276,326	37,306	100,331	141,344
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	361,228	86,117	41,143	125,932
N. Y. Exch. Bank	226,654	40,367	97,434	157,917
Ocean Bank	1,163,477	194,217	63,144	726,234
Oriental Bank	420,931	69,232	88,967	246,724
Pacific Bank	787,864	141,666	122,614	538,996
Park Bank	2,704,682	415,131	147,413	1,575,013
People's Bank	485,024	56,453	93,063	246,352
Phenix Bank	2,750,162	681,579	82,314	2,190,253
St. Nicholas Bank	803,042	67,353	89,817	377,666
Seventh Ward Bk.	870,860	263,128	105,241	575,061
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,444,666	455,723	84,566	2,257,650
Tradesmen's Bank	1,128,769	120,410	288,707	575,333
Union Bank	2,315,810	479,453	84,491	2,094,117

FOOTINGS.

Loans	$95,239,247	Circulation	$6,258,632
Specie	19,451,966	Deposits	72,592,645

LOANS ON PREVIOUS STATEMENT.

	Nov. 7.		Nov. 7.
Amer. Ex. Bank	$6,076,492	Manhattan Co.	$4,390,178
Artisans' Bank	575,039	Marine Bank	745,956
Atlantic Bank	495,335	Market Bank	1,398,693
Bk. of America	4,559,399	Mechanics' Bank	3,695,283
Bk. of Commerce	10,970,274	Mech. & Trad. Bk.	639,722
Bk. of Commw'th	889,897	Mercantile Bank	1,573,382
Bk. of New-York	3,270,270	Merchants' Bank	4,127,576
Bk. of N. America	1,395,866	Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,612,740
Bk. of Republic	3,308,925	Metropolitan Bank	5,431,483
Bk. St. New-York	3,440,349	Nassau Bank	1,079,236
Broadway Bank	1,686,936	National Bank	1,783,222
Bull's Head Bank	203,616	N. Y. County Bk.	266,518
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,314,806	N. Y. Dry Dock Co	361,017
Chatham Bank	464,789	N. Y. Exch Bank	223,141
Chemical Bank	1,206,848	Ocean Bank	1,148,914
Citizens' Bank	521,889	Oriental Bank	424,817
City Bank	1,829,618	Pacific Bank	803,793
Continental Bank	2,407,509	Park Bank	2,687,755
Corn Exch. Bank	1,353,112	People's Bank	488,295
Fulton Bank	1,346,872	Phenix Bank	2,739,546
Greenwich Bank	548,166	St. Nicholas Bank	791,676
Hanover Bank	1,062,069	Seventh Ward Bk.	891,098
Imp.& Traders' Bk.	1,696,282	Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,371,633
Irving Bank	613,426	Tradesmen's Bank	1,166,251
Leather Man. Bk	1,698,288	Union Bank	2,248,508

Banks at New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Nov. 9.

The Bank Statement for the week shows the following changes as compared with the preceding returns:

Decrease in Short Loans	$670,887
Increase in Specie	1,763,403
Decrease in Circulation	112,960
Increase in Deposits	1,066,408
Increase in Exchange	15,048
Decrease in amount due distant banks	123,439
Increase in Deposits proper	1,189,847

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS.		SPECIE.	
	Nov. 7.	Oct. 31.	Nov. 7.	Oct. 31
Citizens'	$3,570,424	3,849,283	1,426,025	319,748
Canal Bank	2,873,721	2,926,043	810,344	638,416
Louisiana	3,068,839	2,997,059	1,476,952	1,328,817
Louisiana State	3,628,754	3,784,350	1,223,148	991,820
Mech. & Trad	707,870	756,234	54,266	62,373
Bk. of N. Orl'ns.	1,465,831	1,506,283	104,559	51,860
Southern Bank	475,633	490,228	210,432	201,447
Union Bank	1,197,165	1,236,421	166,283	156,665
Bk. of J. Robb	393,190	435,346	182,849	144,478
Total	17,379,370	18,050,257	5,665,728	3,912,625
	Decrease....670,887		Increase...1,753,103	

CASH LIABILITIES.

BANKS.	CIRCULATION.		DEPOSITS.	
	Nov. 7.	Oct. 31.	Nov. 7.	Oct. 31.
Citizens' Bank	1,463,120	1,460,235	1,640,527	967,393
Canal Bank	632,540	676,960	732,760	580,295
Louisiana	663,659	607,134	2,308,823	2,305,921
Louisiana State	1,124,180	1,152,490	2,427,813	2,291,429
Mech. & Traders'	205,940	225,929	159,137	178,483
Bk.of N. Orleans	369,635	394,950	248,624	229,844
Southern Bank	111,815	129,515	202,706	161,242
Union Bank	364,810	457,570	310,642	306,604
Bank of J. Robb	215,340	210,125	363,263	352,135
Total	5,151,039	5,263,999	8,439,325	7,372,917
	Decrease...112,960		Increase...1,066,408	

The following table exhibits the respective amounts of exchange held by the various banks, and also the sums due to distant banks, as compared with last week, the latter being comprised in the table of deposits, as shown above:

BANKS.	EXCHANGE.		DUE DIST. BANKS.	
	Nov. 7.	Oct. 31.	Nov. 7.	Oct. 31.
Citizens' Bank	358,449	327,526	120,404	172,277
Canal Bank	318,339	347,167	86,479	69,859
Louisiana	307,983	473,307	134,349	174,980
Louisiana State	369,176	323,614	48,407	113,380
Mech.& Traders'	64,856	43,824	18,119	22,684
Bk.New-Orleans	64,529	69,888	44,617	22,789
Southern Bank	330,464	296,897	......	......
Union Bank	74,021	80,575	90,645	98,499
Bank of J. Robb	......	......	......	......
Total	1,947,846	1,932,798	552,020	675,459
	Increase...15,048		Decrease...123,499	

The tone of the market this morning was very satisfactory. There was a very strong movement in Cotton at a further advance. In nothing is the general improvement more marked than in the altered feeling for this article within the past few days. Parties who thought Cotton dear at 9½c.@10c. are now purchasing all they can lay their hands on at 11c.@11½c. The key to this change, of course, is the increased facility of negotiating.

American Securities.

The following is from the London papers of Wednesday, Nov. 4:

Dollars.	Railways.	Closing prices, Tuesday.	Business done.
5,000,000	Ill. Cen. 6 ₱ ct., 1875	76—78	
12,000,000	Do. 7 ₱ cent., 1875	76—77	76@½
18,000,000	Do. 7 ₱c. (Free Land,)...1860	75—85	
25,500,000	Do. $100 sh., 40 paid	8— 6 dis.	6@7@6 dis.
	Mich. Cen. 8 ₱c. 1860	75—80	
	N. Y. Cen. 6 ₱ ct., (Sink F.) 1883	76—80	
3,000,000	Do. 7 ₱ c. conv. 1864	80—90	
3,500,000	N.Y.&Erie 7 ₱ ct. Bds., con. 1862	—	
10,000,000	Do. do. 3d Mort 1883	63—65	
4,000,000	Do. do. Sink F. 1875	45—55	
4,351,000	Do. do. do 1871	—	
	Ohio&Penn. 7 ₱ ct., inc. bd. en. 1872	—	
5,000,000	Penn. 6 ₱ ct. Con. Bonds, 1st Mortg.	83—85	
5,000,000	Do. do. 2d Mort. Stg.	85—87	

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, Nov. 16—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. Stock good. Sales 1,600 bbls. at $4 50@$4 62 for superfine Upper Lake; $4 75@$4 87 for extra do., and $4 87@$5 25 for [illegible] choice extra Ohio and Michigan. WHEAT [illegible]. Sales 45,000 bush. at 76c.@77c. for Chicago [illegible] and 95c. for White Milwaukee—closing with [illegible] buyers at 77c. for Chicago Spring. CORN [illegible]. Sales 15,000 bush. at 60c. OATS not quite so firm. Sales 10,000 bush. at [illegible]. WHISKY—Nominally 19¾c. FREIGHTS firmer. 14c. for Wheat to Albany, and 18c. to New-York. Lake imports for the 48 hours ending at noon to-day—7,000 bbls. Flour; 82,000 bush. Wheat; 18,000 bush. Corn; 2,000 bush. Oats. Canal exports—8,000 bbls. Flour; 136,000 bush. Wheat; 17,000 bush. Corn; 30,000 bush. Oats.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—Tuesday.—First Board.—$4,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mort., 71¾; $1,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 83; $1,000 do., [illegible]; $1,000 do., 83⅛; $1,000 do., 83¼; $18,000 do., [illegible]; [illegible] City 6s, 84⅛; $1,000 do., 84; $2,300 do., 84¼; $1,000 Hazelton Coal Co. 6s, 60; $[illegible],000 Morris Canal 6s, 68; $1,000 City Railroad 6s, P. R. R., 84⅛; 8 N. Pennsylvania Railroad, 9⅜; 15 do., 9⅞; 107 Pennsylvania Railroad, 39; 19 Harrisburg Railroad, 52½; 39 do., 52¾; 5 Morris Canal, 42½; 350 Reading Railroad, 20; 12 do., 20⅞; 100 do., 20¼; 50 do., 20⅜; 50 Schuylkill Navigation, 9; 4 Lehigh Scrip, 35; 2 Morris Canal Preferred, 90; 100 Long Island Railroad, 9⅞; 6 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 91; 50 Union Canal, 3¾; 100 Catawissa Railroad, 7; 35 Girard Bank, 9¼; 52 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, 50¾.

Closing Prices.—Phila. 6s, 84¼@84½; Phila. R. R. 84⅛@84⅜; Philadelphia 6s, new, 91@93; Pennsylvania 5s, 84⅜@85; Reading Railroad, 20¾@21; Reading R. R. Bonds, '70 69; Reading R. R. Mortg. 6s, '44, 81; Pennsylvania R. R., 39@40; Morris Canal Consolidated, 41@43; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 57¼@61¼; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 9¾@10⅛; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 16⅜@17⅛; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 14@15; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st Mtg., 62¾; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 2d Mtg., 50@54; Long Island, 9⅞@10⅛; Vicksburg, 6⅜@7⅛; Girard Bank, 9@9⅜; Lehigh Zinc, ¾@1¼; Union Canal, 3½@4; New-Creek, ⅜@⅝; Catawissa Railroad, 7½@7¾.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Leave.	For	Date.
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 18
Glasgow	New-York	Glasgow	Nov. 25
Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 25
City of Washing'n	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 28
North Star	New-York	Bremen	Nov. 28
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 2
Vanderbilt	New-York	Havre, &c.	Dec. 5
FROM EUROPE.			
Glasgow	Glasgow	New-York	Oct. 31
Hammonia	Hamburg	New-York	Nov. 1
Ariel	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 4
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 7
Atlantic	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 11
Vanderbilt	Havre	New-York	Nov. 14
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 14
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18
New-York	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 18
FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.			
Empire City	New-York	Havana, &c.	Nov. 17
Illinois	New-York	Aspinwall	Nov. 20

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship St. Louis, from Aspinwall—Capt. O. H. P. Taylor, U. S. A.; Gen. Jos. Lane, Master Lane, Commodore Wm. Mervine, U. S N.; H. Wheeler, U. S. N.; Lt. A. N. Smith, U. S. N.; Purser L. Warrington, U. S. N.; Lt. W. P. McCann, U. S. N; Lt. T. Abbott, U. S. N.; Lt. J. N. Greer, U. S. N.; Dr. F. M. Gunnell, U. S. N.; Dr. H. C. Caldwell, U. S. N., Lt. A. N. Baker, U. S. M. C.; G. H. Glytie, Mrs Dr. Goodfellow, two children and servant; M. Wicks, wife and two children; Dr. Bryant, J. Gumbert, L. Haller, W. Huey, T. Strove and wife, C. S. Whitney, wife, two children and servant; Ira Munson and wife, E. Fitzgerald, W. Barstow, A. J. Butler and wife, W. H. Thurston, M. C. Thurston, B. J. Sammons, Mr. Hutchinson and daughter, L. L. Chandler, M. C. White, Mrs. Whitlock, A. Gordon, J. H. Baird, Mrs. Kilburn and child, Mrs. Knight, J. F. Bartholemew, Mrs. Parker and child, Aaron Rose, wife and three children; S. Barney, J. B. Wyatt, Mrs. Crawford and three children, Mrs. Thayer and child, J. E. Caine, wife and child, C. S. Jones, J. Williams, Mrs. Moore and child, T. Smith, C. E. Meredith, W. Waln, F. A. Wright, C. Watts, F. Henry and wife, Capt. Smith, W. P. [illegible], Mrs. Gray, S. M. Smith, G. W. Elliott, U. S. N.; Mrs. Wood, J. D. Booram, U. S. N.; Mrs. Booram, L. J. B[illegible], T. P. Mott, Jas. Graham, F. Eagle, Jr., Mrs. Dr. Sollman and child, G. W. Scott and wife, J. C. Chevalier, U. S. N.; M. P. Jordan, U. S. N.; J. Johnson, E. Hirschfield, E. A. French, Mrs. Dickinson, W. N. C. Sanford, E. H. Joins, A. M. Price, Miss Price, W. B. Chittender, J. Baum, H. Baum, E. Best, C. Whitehead, Capt. Williston, A. Banger, G. Haynes, Orcutt and wife, J. O'Neil, S. L. Stevens, F. Mahon, W. Rippey, E. R. Rippey, D. Canacendo, J. W. Wheeler, Burke, H. S. Newall, W. H. Wright, Ann Carter, L. Frank, L. W. Case, R. D. Pulsifer, W. E. Smith, M. Minzerheimer, J. T. Williams, D. B. Huggins and wife, T. Dixey, W. Gray, M. Stoltz, C. Hotman, W. W. Lamme, J. Bouse, J. R. Keeney, E. Kingsbury, J. W. Williams, James King, wife and two children; M. Mangles, M. F. Beckwith, W. Lotten, A. Foster, T. M. Chapman, M. F. Adams, T. Rollins, A. Whitney, C. Jackson, A. Helpman, J. Thirsten, L. Fisk, W. R. Perkins and wife, Wm. Glasgow, C. Leive, A. Briant, T. Judson, C. C. Casey, J. F. Feeks, J. H. Cummings, W. H. Butts, J. B. Darble, E. Gilman, J. H. Fisher, W. F. Richie, M. Frederick, M. Wilson, L. Hensley, W. C. Snow, and 463 in forward cabins.—Total, 663.

In Steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool—Magnus Stuth, Jos. Stevens, Mr. Swanswick, lady and child, Carl Stuth, Rev. Mr. Ardagth, H. B. Brown, Mr. Hammond, H. Jackson, Rev. N. Hoppin, C. Slater, Mr. Johnson and lady, H. Holmes, W. Marshall, Mr. Gerabeier, G. S. Griffith, Mr. Carr and niece, Mr. Hitchins, lady and 2 children, Mr. Fagan, Mr. O'Range, H. Barth, F. King, J. Barth, Col. D. M. Stuart, Dr. Manning, Mr. Parris and lady, Mr. Dolman, lady and child, Mr. Hodgson, lady and 2 children and servant, Mr. Lechner, Mr. Reinber, Mr. Bell and lady, Mr. Mullins and lady, Mrs. Groocock and 2 children, Miss Borck, R. G. Umanna, Mons. Riverra, lady and daughter, Mr. Forwood, Miss Lyne, Mrs. N. Couell, Miss Richards, Mr. Fenton, lady and daughter, E. Smith, Mr. Pfeifler, Mr. Richter, G. Graham, W. Strong, H. Clark, Mr. Trueman, Mr. Atkinson, R. Morton, W. Elliott, Mrs. Ingalls and child, Mrs. Spritt, Miss French, Mr. McCarten, C. A. Miner, Mrs. Aldridge and child, Mrs. Williams and 2 children, Miss White, Mr. Dale and lady, E. Carter, Miss Parris, Mr. Anderson, Louis Fasnacht, Friedricks and lady, H. Schultze, J. Adam, Mr. Walker and lady.

In steamship Roanoke, from Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—H. T. Johnson, C. McAllister, C. Adams, Mrs. King and son, Miss J. P. Swan, Henry Whyte and lady, A. G. Runyan, E. C. Schenk, Col. D. S. Walton, A. R. Ballard, J. Simmons, A. Jacobs, J. W. Farquier, N. Camp, Miss E. Ballard, Miss E. Cuisache, James Ballard, and 10 in the steerage.

In ship Princeton, from Havre—Mrs. Wm. R. Bell, 2 children and servant.

In bark Pride of the Sea, from Nuevitas—J. Devine and lady, E. Golden.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 49 | Sun sets..... 4 41 | Moon sets... 4 59

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 49 | Gov. Island. 9 33 | Hell Gate...11 14

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Nov. 16.

Cleared.

Ships Fairfield, Hathaway, Charleston, Geo. Bulkley; Columbia, Hutchinson, Charleston, C. H. Marshall & Co.

Barks M. B. Harriman, Davis, Glasgow, Laytin & Hurlbut; Maraval, Griffing, West Indies, T. Dwight.

Brigs Caroline, Whiteberry, Aspinwall, Panama R. R. Co.; River Belle, (Br.,) Holmes, Arroya, D. R. De Wolff; Triumph, (Br.,) Atkinson, Moncton, P. I. Nevius & Son; S. G. Adams, Drisko, Norfolk, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners Arab, Howard, Middleton, Demill & Co.; Passport, Hawkins, Indianola, J. H. Brower & Co.; Mobile, Howe, Mobile, N. H. Brigham; Alma, (Br.,) Curry, Cornwallis, D. R. De Wolff; Horace, Gibbs, Franklin, master; Cornelia, Russell, New-Bedford, master; M. Farnsworth, Everett, Gardiner, G. L. Hatch & Co.; J. W. Hughes, Howard, Newbern, Davis & Holmes.

Steamer H. B. Beach, Ramsay, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br.,) Petrie, Liverpool Nov. 4, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. 14th inst., at 7:30 lat. 25, lon. 63 17, sighted, steamship Glasgow, bearing S. by W., distant 10 miles. 15th, lat. 40 12, lon. 70 45, at 8 P. M., spoke ship Ellen Austin, Garrick, from Liverpool Oct. 17.

Steamship St. Louis, Hudson, Aspinwall Nov. 4, with the California mails and passengers to M. O. Roberts.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Portsmouth, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants. 15th, at 12 M., off Smith Island, signalized steamship Jamestown, hence for Norfolk.

Ship Flying Eagle, (of Boston,) Bates, Callao via Hampton Roads 11th inst. with guano to master.

Ship Princeton, Bell, Havre Oct. 5, with mdse. and 420 passengers to W. T. Frost. Was 10 ds. in the Channel with head gales; had 1 death on board during the passage.

Bark Ceres, (of Salem,) Smith, Sumatra, West Coast, June 17, and Pernambuco Oct. 3, with pepper to order. May 23, on the coast of Sumatra, Mr. Iona Price, 1st officer, of New-York, died of fever. Nov. 9, lat. 33 18, lon. 69 20, passed a herm. brig, standing S., with two topsails, showing a yellow signal with P. in the centre.

Bark Pride of the Sea, Johnson, Nuevitas 8th inst., with sugar, &c., to Yznaga del Valle & Co.

Brig Forrest, (Br.,) O'Brien, Sydney, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to C. A. De Wolff.

Schr. Martha Maria, Small, Salem, with mdse. to R. W. Ropes & Co.

Schr. Gilman D. King, Wooster, Calais 10 ds., with lath to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Silver Cloud, Churchill, Portsmouth, N. H., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. G. L., Lovell, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. Nickerson.

Schr. M. H. Mifflen, Mifflen, Leipsic, Del., for Boston.

Schr. Fly, Cheeseman, Philadelphia for Nantucket.

Schr. Jonathan, Cone, Haffney, Haddam, Ct., stone.

Sloop W. H. Bowen, Hallock, Providence, with mdse. to G. D. Hallock.

Steamer Locust Point, French, Baltimore, 3 ds., with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

Steamer Thomas Swan, Post, Savannah 3½ ds., with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

Memoranda.

The ship Jeremiah Thompson, previously reported as being on fire and scuttled at Pier No. 36 E. R., was last evening got afloat by the use of five steam pumps.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 16—Arr., bark Tyringham, Bowes, Calcutta May 30; steamer City of New-York, Philadelphia.

Spoken, &c.

Nov. 6, lat. 42 07, lon. 51 01, was signalized ship De Witt Clinton, bound E.

Foreign Ports.

At Pernambuco, Oct. 3, ship Tarquin, of Boston, 60 ds. from Callao, for Europe; barks Gallego, Washburn, 40 ds. from London, for Callao; Julia Cobb, Ross, from London, disg.; Chas. Edward, (whaler,) Salter, with 80 bbls. sperm oil; schr. Rosamond, Reynolds, from Baltimore, disg.

At Sumatra, June 17, bark Arthur, Hoyt, from and for Marseilles.

At Nuevitas, Nov. 5, brigs C. H. Kennedy, for New-York in 2 ds.; Granada, of Portland, unc.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.